



Seabee Combat Handbook, Volume 1

Only one answer sheet is included in the NRTC. Reproduce the required number of sheets you need or get answer sheets from your ESO or designated officer.

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0 5 0 3 L P 4 7 6 7 5 0 0

Although the words "he," "him," and "his" are used sparingly in this manual to enhance communication, they are not intended to be gender driven nor to affront or discriminate against anyone reading this material.

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NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM
MANAGEMENT SUPPORT ACTIVITY
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA 32509-5000

Errata #2
Stock Ordering No.
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Specific Instruction and Errata for
Nonresident Training Course

SEABEE COMBAT HANDBOOK, VOLUME 1, NAVEDTRA 82003

1. No attempt has been made to issue corrections for errors in typing, punctuation, etc., that do not affect your ability to answer the question or questions.
2. To receive credit for deleted questions, show this errata to your local course administrator (ESO/scorer). The local course administrator is directed to correct the course and the answer key by indicating the questions deleted.
3. This errata supersedes all previous errata.
4. Assignment Booklet, NAVEDTRA 82003

Delete the following questions and leave the corresponding spaces blank on the answer sheets:

Question

2-20
3-28

Make the following changes:

Question

Changes

2-71

Change the responses as follows:

1. low
2. high

3-45

Change the responses as follows:

3. maximum firepower to the right and to the front
4. minimum firepower to the front and maximum to the right



0 5 0 3 L P 4 7 6 7 5 0 2

- 5-65 Add a response to Column B as follows:
 4. Blood
- 6-7 Change the stem as follows: "You are the
 first person to learn of a chemical attack.
 You immediately stop breathing. Which of
 the following actions should you take
 next?"
- 6-7 Change the response as follows:
 4. Wait for instruction from
 your squad leader
- 8-32 Change the stem as follows: "When clearing
 an M60 machine gun, you should place the
 safety on SAFE after which of the following
 procedures?"

SEABEE COMBAT HANDBOOK,

VOLUME 1

NAVEDTRA 82003

Prepared by the Naval Education and Training Program Management
Support Activity, Pensacola, Florida

Congratulations! By enrolling in this course, you have demonstrated a desire to improve yourself and the Navy. Remember, however, this self-study course is only one part of the total Navy training program. Practical experience, schools, selected reading, and your desire to succeed are also necessary to successfully round out a fully meaningful training program. You have taken an important step in self-improvement. Keep up the good work.

HOW TO COMPLETE THIS COURSE SUCCESSFULLY

ERRATA: If an errata comes with this course, make all indicated changes or corrections before you start any assignment. Do not change or correct the Training Manual (TRAMAN) or assignments in any other way.

TEXTBOOK ASSIGNMENTS: The TRAMAN for this course is Seabee Combat Handbook, Volume 1, NAVEDTRA 12003. The TRAMAN pages that you are to study are listed at the beginning of each assignment. Study these pages carefully before attempting to answer the questions in the course. Pay close attention to tables and illustrations because they contain information that will help you understand the text. Read the learning objectives provided at the beginning of each chapter or topic in the text and/or preceding each set of questions in the course. Learning objectives state what you should be able to do after studying the material. Answering the questions correctly helps you accomplish the objectives.

BLACK DOT INFORMATION: Black dots (●) may be used in the text and correspondence course to emphasize important or supplement information and to highlight instructions for answering certain questions. Read these black dot entries carefully; they will help you answer the questions and understand the material.

SELECTING YOUR ANSWER: After studying the TRAMAN, you should be ready to answer the questions in the assignment. Read each question carefully, then select the BEST answer. Be sure to select your answer from

the subject matter in the TRAMAN. You may refer freely to the TRAMAN and seek advice and information from others on problems that may arise in the course. However, the answers must be the result of your own work and decisions. You are prohibited from referring to or copying the answers of others and from giving answers to anyone else taking the same course. Failure to follow these rules can result in suspension from the course and disciplinary action.

SUBMITTING COMPLETED ANSWER SHEETS: Complete all assignments as quickly as possible to derive maximum benefit from the course. As a minimum, you must submit at least one assignment per month. This is a requirement established by the Chief of Naval Education and Training. Failure to meet this requirement could result in disenrollment from the course.

TYPES OF ANSWER SHEETS: If you are a U.S. Navy enlisted member on active duty or a drilling U.S. Naval Reserve enlisted member, you should use the answer sheet attached at the end of this course and follow the instructions in section A below. If you are an enlisted U.S. Naval Reserve member who is not attached to a drilling unit or if you are an officer, a civilian, or a member of the U.S. Army, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, you should use the Automatic Data Processing (ADP) answer sheets included in the course package and follow the instructions in section B.

A. Manually Scored Answer Sheets

If you are a U.S. Navy enlisted member on active duty or attached to a U.S. Naval Reserve drilling unit, your course will be administered by your local command. You must use the answer sheet designed for manual scoring, NETPMSA form 1430/5, Stock Ordering Number 0502-LP-216-0100. You may get a supply of the forms from your Educational Services Officer (ESO), or you may reproduce the one in the back of this course booklet. DO NOT USE THIS FORM FOR COURSES ADMINISTERED BY NETPMSA.

Recording Information on the Manually Scored Answer Sheets: As you complete each assignment, submit the completed answer sheet to your ESO for grading. You may submit more than one answer sheet at a time. Remember, you must submit at least one assignment each month.

Grading: Your ESO will grade each answer sheet and notify you of any incorrect answers. The passing score for each assignment is 3.2. If you receive less than 3.2 on any assignment, the ESO will list the questions you answered incorrectly and give you an answer sheet marked "RESUBMIT." You must redo the assignment and complete the RESUBMIT answer sheet. The maximum score you can receive for a resubmitted assignment is 3.2.

Course Completion: After you have submitted all the answer sheets and have earned at least 3.2 on each assignment, your command should give you credit for this course by making the appropriate entry in your service record.

Student Questions: If you have questions concerning the administration of this course, consult your ESO.

B. ADP Answer Sheets

If you are an enlisted U.S. Naval Reserve member who is not attached to a drilling reserve unit or if you are an officer, a civilian, or a member of the U.S. Army, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, use the ADP answer sheets provided in your course package. You should use one blank original ADP answer sheet for each assignment. Use only the original ADP answer

sheet provided in your course package; NETPMSA will not accept reproductions.

Recording Information on the ADP Answer Sheets: Follow the "MARKING INSTRUCTIONS" on each answer sheet. Be sure that blocks 1, 2, and 3 are filled in correctly. This information is necessary for your course to be properly processed and for you to receive credit for your work.

As you work the course, be sure to mark your answers in the course booklet because your answer sheets will not be returned to you. When you have completed an assignment, transfer your answer from the course booklet to the answer sheet.

Mailing the Completed ADP Answer Sheets: Upon completing an assignment, mail the completed answer sheet to:

COMMANDING OFFICER
NETPMSA CODE 074
6490 SAUFLEY FIELD RD
PENSACOLA FL 32559-5000

Use envelopes to mail your answer sheets. You must provide your own envelopes or request them from your ESO. You may enclose more than one answer sheet in a single envelope. Remember, regardless of how many answer sheets you submit at a time, NETPMSA should receive at least one assignment a month.

NOTE: DO NOT USE THE COURSE COMMENTS PAGE AS AN ENVELOPE FOR RETURNING ANSWER SHEETS OR OTHER COURSE MATERIALS.

Grading: NETPMSA will grade the answer sheets and notify you by letter concerning your grade for each assignment, your incorrect answers, and your final grade. The passing score for each assignment is 3.2. If you receive less than 3.2 on any assignment, you must rework the assignment. NETPMSA will enclose a new ADP answer sheet in the letter notifying you of the questions you answered incorrectly. You will be required to redo the assignment and resubmit the new answer sheet. The maximum score you can receive for a resubmitted assignment is 3.2.

Course Completion: When you complete the last assignment, fill out the "Course Completion" form in the back of the course and enclose it with your last answer sheet. NETPMSA will issue you a letter certifying that you satisfactorily completed the course. You should make sure that credit for the course is recorded in your service record. YOU MAY RETAIN THE TEXT.

NOTE: YOUR OFFICIAL COURSE COMPLETION DATE WILL BE THE DATE YOUR LAST ASSIGNMENT IS PROCESSED THROUGH THE NETPMSA ADP SYSTEM--NOT THE DATE YOU DEPOSIT THE LAST ASSIGNMENT IN THE MAIL. This is especially important if you are taking the course for Naval Reserve retirement credit. You must mail your answer sheets at least 60 days before your anniversary date. This will provide you with enough time for delays in the mail or reworking failed assignments. DO NOT MAIL YOUR ASSIGNMENTS TO THE NAVAL RESERVE PERSONNEL COMMAND (NRPC).

Student Questions: Refer questions concerning this course to NETPMSA by mail (use the address on page ii) or by telephone: DSN 922-1366 or commercial (904) 452-1366.

NAVAL RESERVE RETIREMENT CREDIT

These points are creditable to personnel eligible to receive them under current directives governing retirement of Naval Reserve personnel.

This course is evaluated at 18 Naval Reserve retirement points, which will be credited upon your satisfactory completion of the assignment as follows:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENTS</u>	<u>POINTS</u>
1	1-6	12
2	7-9	6

NOTE: YOUR OFFICIAL COURSE COMPLETION DATE WILL BE THE DATE YOUR LAST ASSIGNMENT IS PROCESSED THROUGH THE NETPMSA ADP SYSTEM--NOT THE DATE YOU DEPOSIT THE LAST ASSIGNMENT IN THE MAIL. Refer to the **Course Completion** paragraph under section B. **ADP Answer Sheets.**

COURSE OBJECTIVES

In completing this Nonresident Training Course (NRTC), you will demonstrate a thorough knowledge of the subject matter by correctly answering questions on the following: History and Organization of the Seabees and Laws of War; Special Clothing and Equipment; Service Rifle and Pistol Marksmanship; Combat Maneuvers. Formations, Patrols, and Ambushes; Land Navigation; Evasion, Survival, and Escape; Individual Protective Measures; Entanglements; Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Defense; First Aid and Field Sanitation; Organic Communications Equipment; Hand Grenades, Land Mines, and Booby Traps; Organic Support Weapons: M203 and Machine Guns; and Organic Support Weapons: 60-mm Mortar and AT4.

Naval courses may include several types of questions—multiple-choice, true-false, matching, etc. The questions are not grouped by type but by subject matter. They are presented in the same general sequence as the textbook material upon which they are based. This presentation is designed to preserve continuity of thought, permitting step-by-step development of ideas. Not all courses use all of the types of questions available. The student can readily identify the type of each question, and the action required, by inspection of the samples given below.

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Each question contains several alternatives, one of which provides the best answer to the question. Select the best alternative, and blacken the appropriate box on the answer sheet.

SAMPLE

- s-1. Who was the first person appointed Secretary of Defense under the National Security Act of 1947?
- 1. George Marshall
 - 2. James Forrestal
 - 3. Chester Nimitz
 - 4. William Halsey

Indicate in this way on the answer sheet:

	1	2	3	4	
	T	F			
s-1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	---

TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Mark each statement true or false as indicated below. If any part of the statement is false the statement is to be considered false. Make the decision, and blacken the appropriate box on the answer sheet.

SAMPLE

- s-2. All naval officers are authorized to correspond officially with any systems command of the Department of the Navy without their respective commanding officer's endorsement.
- 1. True
 - 2. False

Indicate in this way on the answer sheet:

	1	2	3	4	
	T	F			
s-2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	---

MATCHING QUESTIONS

Each set of questions consists of two columns, each listing words, phrases or sentences. The task is to select the item in column B which is the best match for the item in column A that is being considered. Items in column B maybe used once, more than once, or not at all. Specific instructions are given with each set of questions. Select the numbers identifying the answers and blacken the appropriate boxes on the answer sheet.

SAMPLE

In questions s-3 through s-6, match the name of the shipboard officer in column A by selecting from column B the name of the department in which the officer functions. Some responses maybe used once, more than once, or not at all.

A. OFFICER

B. DEPARTMENT

Indicate in this way on the answer sheet:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| s-3. Damage Control Assistant | 1. Operations Department |
| s-4. CIC Officer | 2. Engineering Department |
| s-5. Disbursing Officer | 3. Supply Department |
| s-6. communications officer | |

	1	2	3	4	
	T	F			
s-3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	---
s-4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	---
s-5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	---
s-6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	---

ASSIGNMENT 1

Textbook Assignment: "History and Organization of the Seabees and Laws of War," and "Special Clothing and Equipment." Pages 1-1 through 2-20.

Learning Objective: Describe the events that led to the establishment of the Civil Engineer Corps and the Seabees.

Learning Objective: Indicate the general organization of the Naval Construction Force (NCF), types of Seabee units within the NCF, and their objectives and organization.

1-1. Before World War II, the bulk of Navy construction work was accomplished by which of the following personnel?

1. Seabee
2. Naval
3. Army
4. Contractor

1-5. Operational and administrative control over the Naval Construction Force is provided by the

1. Construction Force Commander
2. Commander Naval Beach Group
3. Fleet Commander
4. Naval Surface Force Commander

1-2. The underscored parts of what words gave rise to the name, Seabees?

1. Seagoing Battalion
2. Construction Battalion
3. Carpenter, Builder
4. Steelworker, Engineering Aid, Builder

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 1-6 THROUGH 1-10, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE NAVAL CONSTRUCTION FORCE UNIT THAT PERFORMS THE TASK IN COLUMN A. THE RESPONSES IN COLUMN B MAY BE USED MORE THAN ONCE.

A. TASKS

B. NCF UNITS

1-3. During World War II, regular Navy ratings were used by the Seabees. The Seabees were set apart from their fleet counterparts by what distinguishing feature?

1. By uniform
2. By hat insignia
3. By shoulder patch
4. By service number

1-6. Maintains an advance base that has been completed

1. CBMU
2. CBU

1-7. Installs tanker-to-shore bulk fuel delivery systems

3. PHIBCB
4. UCT

1-8. Provides public works type of support for fleet hospital units

1-9. Surveys the sea bottom for an underwater facility

1-10. Provides a uniform flow of material and services required by a landing force

1-4. What types of training were included for new Seabees at their boot camp in the early days of World War II?

1. Combat orders and jungle warfare
2. Earthmoving and dry refrigeration
3. Pontoon assembly and hut erection
4. Building trades and counterinsurgency

Learning Objective: Point out the services provided by the organizations that support the Naval Construction Force.

1-11. NAVFAC supports the NCF in meeting fleet support missions by providing

1. personnel
2. equipment only
3. engineering material only
4. engineering material and equipment

1-12. When an NMCB has been commissioned by the CNO, which of the following supporting elements usually outfits it?

1. Brigade
2. Home port NCR
3. CBC
4. NCTC

1-13. The mission of the home port NCR includes which of the following objectives?

1. Achieving the highest possible state of readiness for all units
2. Supplying military construction support to the armed forces
3. Receiving and separating Seabee personnel
4. Each of the above

Learning Objective: Point out the missions, functions, and the structure of the Naval Mobile Construction Battalions.

1-14. In addition to a headquarters company, an NMCB has which of the following companies?

1. Eight rifle companies
2. Two construction companies and two rifle companies
3. Eight construction companies
4. Four construction/rifle companies

1-15. The NCF Support Unit provides logistical support for an NCR and other supported NCF units in which of the following ways?

1. It performs inventory management of construction materials
2. It maintains inventory control
3. It operates and performs maintenance, repair, and upkeep of NCF auxiliary construction equipment
4. Each of the above

1-16. An NMCB can change quickly from a military support function to a construction support function because of what factor?

1. Assignment of personnel to perform construction tasks only
2. Assignment of personnel to perform military duties only
3. Establishment of construction military billets
4. Organization as rifle/machine gun companies

Learning Objective: Describe the organization and mission of the headquarters company and the duties of its personnel.

1-17. In addition to providing defense as a company unit in a combat situation, the headquarters company of an NMCB acts as the reserve force for what companies?

1. A and B companies only
2. C and D companies only
3. Each of the construction rifle companies

1-18. A headquarters company may be organized into a total of how many rifle and weapons platoons, respectively?

1. One; two
2. Two; one
3. Three; two
4. Four; two

- 1-19. Protecting and defending the battalion command post are the responsibilities of what person?
1. The company chief petty officer
 2. The platoon commander
 3. The headquarters company commander
 4. The squad leader

- 1-20. Which of the following individuals may serve as headquarters' platoon commander in a battalion?
1. Admin and personnel officers
 2. Supply and logistic officers
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. Company chief petty officers

Learning Objective: Describe the duties of rifle company personnel.

- 1-21. In a rifle company, what individual is personally responsible to the battalion commander to ensure orders issued by the battalion are followed?
1. The company commander
 2. The company chief petty officer
 3. The platoon commander
 4. The company guidon

- 1-22. What person is responsible to the company commander for administrative task performance during home-port training periods?
1. The company chief petty officer
 2. The company clerk
 3. The project crew leader
 4. The right guide

- 1-23. The company guidon has which of the following responsibilities?
1. Construction expediter
 2. Supply coordinator
 3. Ammunition distribution
 4. Each of the above

Learning Objective: Identify the members of a rifle platoon and their duties.

- 1-24. A rifle platoon commander should position himself in what location during combat?

1. In the center of the platoon, near the grenadier
2. Where he can readily control the squad leaders only
3. Where he can remain in contact with the company commander only
4. Both 2 and 3 above

- 1-25. If the platoon commander in a rifle platoon becomes a casualty, what person normally assumes control of his platoon?

1. The senior squad leader in the platoon
2. The platoon's automatic rifleman, first squad
3. The platoon petty officer
4. The platoon guide

- 1-26. Keeping platoon personnel supplied with construction and combat materials is a task of what member of the rifle platoon headquarters?

1. The platoon commander
2. The platoon petty officer
3. The platoon messenger
4. The platoon guide

1-27. In a combat situation, the platoon petty officer in a rifle platoon should place himself in what position?

1. Adjacent to the grenadier in the first squad but far enough from the platoon commander to prevent both from becoming a casualty at the same time
2. Within hearing range of the platoon commander and far enough away to prevent himself from becoming a casualty should the commander be hit
3. At the rear of the platoon but far enough from the platoon commander to prevent him and the platoon commander from becoming casualties at the same time
4. In the center of the platoon but far enough from the platoon commander to prevent both from becoming casualties at the same time

Learning Objective: Identify the members of a rifle squad and specify their duties.

1-28. In addition to the fire team member, a rifle squad consists of a

1. squad leader and grenadier
2. squad leader and corpsman
3. corpsman and grenadier
4. squad leader and an automatic rifleman

1-29. The fire discipline of the fire teams within a squad is the responsibility of what person?

1. The fire team leader
2. The squad leader
3. The automatic rifleman
4. The grenadier

1-30. In the event the squad leader becomes a casualty, which of the following individuals takes control of the squad?

1. The grenadier
2. The senior fire team leader
3. The senior automatic rifleman
4. The platoon right guide

Learning Objective: Identify the members of a rifle fire team, and specify their duties and individual weapons.

1-31. In an NMCB, which of the following units is the basic combat unit of the rifle squad?

1. Rifle fire team
2. Fire support team
3. Fire direct team
4. Each of the above

1-32. Which, if any, of the following members of the rifle fire team carry(ies) the .45 caliber service pistol?

1. Fire team leader
2. Automatic rifleman
3. Rifleman No. 1 and 2
4. None of the above

1-33. What member of the fire team may act as a scout?

1. Rifleman No. 1
2. Rifleman No. 2
3. Both 1 and 2 above
4. Team leader

Learning Objective: Identify the fire support elements of the rifle companies in a battalion, describe the organization of a weapons platoon, and denote individual responsibilities.

- 1-34. The fire support elements for the construction/rifle companies of a battalion include which of the following elements?
1. 60-mm mortar platoon
 2. Antitank weapon (AT4)
 3. Weapons platoon
 4. Each of the above
- 1-35. Of the following units, which is NOT in the weapons platoons?
1. The platoon headquarters
 2. The machine gun squad
 3. The grenadier squad
 4. The AT4 squad
- 1-36. Within the weapons platoon, what person is directly responsible for preventive maintenance on the weapons?
1. The platoon commander
 2. The platoon petty officer
 3. The ammunition technician/guide
 4. Each of the above
- 1-37. In the weapons platoon, which of the following persons must be efficient in using and maintaining the machine guns used by the platoon?
1. The communicator
 2. The ammunition technician/guide
 3. The weapons platoon petty officer
 4. The weapons platoon commander

Learning Objective: Identify the members of the machine gun and antitank squads, their equipment, and their duties.

- 1-38. Which of the following machine gun team members is/are armed with the .45-caliber service pistol?
1. Ammunition carrier No. 1
 2. Ammunition carrier No. 2
 3. Gunner and team leader
 4. Squad leader
- 1-39. Which of the following members of the machine gun team provide(s) security for the team?
1. Ammunition carrier No. 1 only
 2. Ammunition carrier No. 2 only
 3. Ammunition carriers No. 1 and 2
 4. Team leader
- 1-40. In addition to the squad leader, the antitank (AT4) squad consists of a total of how many men?
1. Six
 2. Seven
 3. Eight
 4. Nine
- 1-41. What person selects the exact positions and targets for the antitank (AT4) teams?
1. The antitank (AT4) squad leader
 2. The weapons platoon leader
 3. The gunner
 4. The assistant gunner
- 1-42. There should be what number of AT4s in an antitank squad?
1. 15
 2. 20
 3. 30
 4. 40

Learning Objective: Identify the mission and duties of the 60-mm mortar platoon and positioning of the mortar.

- 1-43. The 60-mm mortar has what defensive role?
1. To defend a position against enemy ground forces
 2. To illuminate an area during nighttime operations
 3. To provide support during an assault
 4. Each of the above
- 1-44. In a defensive position, the 60-mm mortar is generally placed in what location?
1. On the battalion perimeter
 2. In the battalion headquarters area
 3. In the battalion command post
 4. On a heavy-duty truck
- 1-45. What number of 60-mm mortars are assigned to a battalion?
1. Seven
 2. Six
 3. Five
 4. Four
- 1-46. To reduce the possibility of having two mortars eliminated by a single enemy shell, you should place the 60-mm mortars what distance apart?
1. 50 yards
 2. 40 yards
 3. 35 yards
 4. 25 yards

Learning Objective: Identify the principles of the laws of war and Code of Conduct as they apply to the individual Seabee.

- 1-47. The laws of armed conflict are a direct concern of which of the following people?
1. The President of the United States
 2. The Secretary of the Navy
 3. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Manpower
 4. Every service member

- 1-48. The United States is the world leader in adopting rules for its armed forces.
1. True
 2. False
- 1-49. As a Seabee fighting in a foreign country, what type of information about the country is of least importance to you?
1. The climate and terrain
 2. The general economic posture of the country
 3. The ethnic background of the people
 4. The complete history of the country
- 1-50. Under the laws of armed conflict, which of the following people are considered combatants?
1. Uniformed chaplains
 2. Hospital corpsmen
 3. Armed guerrillas
 4. Each of the above
- 1-51. Which of the following are NOT principles in handling POWs?
1. Search and secure
 2. Silence and segregate
 3. Strip and sanitize
 4. Safeguard and speed to the rear
- 1-52. If you mistreat POWs, you are subject to which of the following punishments?
1. Verbal reprimand
 2. Letter of reprimand
 3. Captain's Mast
 4. Court-martial
- 1-53. After capturing an enemy soldier, you can take which of the following articles from him?
1. Weapon
 2. Watch
 3. Personal photograph
 4. Each of the above

1-54. Under the laws of armed conflict, you are NOT allowed to take which of the following actions?

1. Attack villages, towns, or cities
2. Have POWs search for, clear, or place mines
3. Shoot at hospitals, churches, or orphanages
4. All of the above

1-55. Parachutists are considered combatants and may be fired upon while they are still in the air.

1. True
2. False

1-56. Under the laws of armed conflict, Seabees can take which of the following actions without approval from higher authority?

1. Burn civilian homes and villages
2. Pose as Red Cross volunteers
3. Destroy the noncombatant food and water supplies
4. Refuse orders to commit criminal acts

1-57. Conduct for U.S. servicemen as POWs is specified in which of the following articles of the Code of the U.S. Fighting Force?

1. I and VI
2. II only
3. III, IV, and V
4. II and V

1-58. Conduct of Seabees on the battlefield is addressed in what article of the Code of the U.S. Fighting Force?

1. I
2. II
3. III
4. IV

Learning Objective: Identify the fundamentals and practices of issuing, wearing, and caring for items of special clothing and rank devices.

1-59. When is your initial allowance of olive-green uniforms issued to you?

1. When you leave boot camp
2. As you check into your unit
3. When you leave your unit
4. As you enter boot camp

1-60. After the olive-green utility uniforms are issued, who is responsible for their upkeep?

1. The person to whom they are issued
2. The distributing agency official
3. The supply officer
4. The battalion storekeeper

1-61. Where on your green shirt, on the tape provided, must your name be stenciled in 3/4-inch block letters?

1. In the center of the left breast pocket
2. Above the right breast pocket
3. On the back with a control number
4. Above the left breast pocket

1-62. Enlisted personnel in what pay-grades are required to wear cap and collar devices with their olive-green utility uniforms?

1. E-7 and E-8 only
2. E-4 through E-8 only
3. E-4 through E-9 only
4. E-1 through E-9

1-63. The cap device is worn in the center of the cap and what distance above the visor?

1. 1 inch
2. 3/4 inch
3. 1 1/4 inches
4. 1 1/2 inches

1-64. The belt end that passes through the buckle to the left must extend what approximate distance past the buckle?

1. 1 to 2 inches only
2. 2 to 3 inches only
3. 2 to 4 inches
4. 4 to 6 inches

Learning Objective: As part of the standard issue 782 gear, identify items of load-carrying equipment and indicate how they are assembled and used.

1-65. What are the three categories of standard issue 782 gear?

1. Fighting load-carrying, bivouac, and protective equipment
2. Bivouac, protective, and camping equipment
3. Fighting load-carrying, bivouac, and eating equipment
4. Protective, antiriot, and field-pack equipment

1-66. To ensure individual loads can be carried more comfortably, you should comply with which of the following directions?

1. Assemble the equipment properly
2. Know the equipment
3. Keep every item in its proper place
4. Each of the above

1-67. In addition to helping support the field pack, the pistol belt is used to carry which of the following equipment?

1. Canteen and cover, entrenching tool with cover, ammo pouches, and the first aid or compass cases
2. Insect screen and bars
3. Tent pole, ropes, and pins
4. Sleeping bag with liner and cover

1-68. The suspenders and what other piece of equipment make up the basic individual fighting load-carrying equipment?

1. Field pack
2. Pistol belt
3. Camouflage cover
4. Poncho

1-69. The first-aid case may be used to carry what type of gear?

1. Field dressing only
2. Unmounted magnetic compass only
3. Unmounted magnetic compass or a field dressing

1-70. The supporting strap of the ammunition pouch is attached to what gear and in what manner?

1. The front suspender strap, with a hook and eyelet
2. The front shoulder pad, with one attaching clip
3. The top of the entrenching tool carrier, with a hook and eyelet
4. The metal loop at the bottom edge of the shoulder pad, with a snap fastener

1-71. When the poncho is being used as a sleeping bag in a combat area, the poncho fasteners should not be fastened together for what reason?

1. The normally high temperature created by a closed bag could result in heat prostration
2. Fastening the snaps is too bothersome
3. The snap fasteners cannot be opened quickly
4. Fastening the snaps results in a sleeping bag that is too small for the average-size person

1-72. What should you do with the mess gear after washing and rinsing it?

1. Air-dry it
2. Dry it with a damp cloth
3. Dry it with a paper towel

- 1-73. The helmet helps protect its wearer from which of the following hazards?
1. Fragments of artillery fire
 2. Ricocheting bullets
 3. Fragments of grenades
 4. All of the above

- 1-74. The camouflage cover is held in place on the helmet by which of the following methods?
1. By clipping it to the chin straps
 2. By fastening it around the bottom of the helmet
 3. By tying it directly to the helmet
 4. By extending the six cover retaining tabs down and around the fixed web strap of the suspension system

ASSIGMENT 2

Textbook Assignment: "Special Clothing and Equipment" and "Service Rifle and Pistol Marksmanship." Pages 2-20 through 3-27.

Learning Objective: Recognize the proper uses of special issue equipment.

2-1. Special issue equipment does NOT include which of the following items?

1. A sleeping mat
2. A camouflage band
3. An armored vest
4. A poncho

2-2. When issued an armored vest as a protective measure, you should wear it in what manner?

1. Over your green shirt but under other outer clothing
2. Over all the clothing you are wearing
3. Either 1 or 2 above
4. Wherever it fits best

2-3. Your mountain sleeping bag keeps you warm and comfortable when you take which of the following steps after unrolling it?

1. Fluff it
2. Leave it in the waterproof case
3. Place it over an air mattress, clothes, or other padding
4. Each of the above

2-4. You are sleeping in a sleeping bag and come under enemy attack. What is the quickest way to release the slide fastener?

1. Pull the slide fastener up to the very top
2. Pull the slide fastener down to the bottom
3. Either 1 or 2 above, depending on the size of the person
4. Push in on the slide

2-5. By what means is camouflage material usually held in place on your helmet?

1. Glue
2. String
3. Elastic band
4. Tape

Learning Objective: Specify practices in cleaning, pressing, or stowing items of standard issue clothing, and in repairing standard issue and special issue items of equipment.

2-6. You are pressing cotton clothing with a nonsteaming electric iron. Which, if any, of the following steps is appropriate?

1. Place a damp cloth between the iron and the fabric
2. Apply the iron directly to the fabric
3. Dampen the fabric before applying the iron to it
4. None of the above

2-7. Which of the following steps should you take before stowing cotton and wool clothing?

1. Ensure they are clean
2. Brush them
3. Sun and air-dry them
4. Each of the above

2-8. When boots become wet, you can dry them in which of the following ways?

1. Leave them on while hanging your feet over an open fire
2. Take them off and place them in a sunny spot where they can dry fast
3. Take them off and hang them directly over an open fire where they can dry fast
4. Stuff paper in the toes, and place them in a warm, dry spot where they can dry slowly

2-9. After cleaning your web equipment, you notice a few small rips and tears in it. What action should you take?

1. Repair the rips and tears as quickly as possible
2. Turn the equipment in for replacement
3. Draw the rips and tears together and tie them with string

2-10. Which, if any, of the following procedures can make a slide fastener work more smoothly?

1. Coat each track with a thin coat of wax only
2. Put only lead-pencil graphite on each track
3. Apply either wax or graphite on each track
4. None of the above

Learning Objective: Specify the correct procedures for clearing, field stripping, and firing an M16 rifle.

2-11. Refer, to figure 3-1. On an M16 rifle, the magazine release button is in what location?

1. Right side of the weapon, top front of the trigger guard
2. Right side of the weapon, bottom front of the trigger guard
3. Left side of the weapon, top front of the trigger guard
4. Left side of the weapon, bottom front of the trigger guard

2-12. To remove the magazine from an M16 rifle, you must take which of the following actions?

1. Turn the selector lever to SAFE
2. Pull out the magazine release button
3. Push in the magazine release button
4. Pull out the magazine

2-13. To lock the bolt open on an M16 rifle, you must take which of the following actions?

1. Pull out the charging handle latch with the right hand when the bolt is fully rearward and allow it to lock the bolt open
2. Depress the charging handle with the left hand when the bolt is fully rearward, then allow it to lock the bolt
3. Pull out the catch when the bolt is fully rearward with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand until it locks the bolt
4. Press the bottom of the bolt catch with the thumb or forefinger of the left hand when the bolt is fully rearward until it engages the bolt catch, then return the charging handle to the forward position

2-14. To prevent damage to the automatic sear during assembly/disassembly, you must place the selector of an M16 rifle in what position?

1. SAFE
2. FIRING
3. AUTO
4. SEMI

2-15. Without supervision, the individual Seabee is authorized to disassemble an M16 rifle to what level?

1. Detailed stripping
2. Modified detailed stripping
3. Field stripping
4. Modified field stripping

2-16. Refer to figure 3-10. On an M16 rifle, the takedown pin is in what location?

1. Behind the pistol grip, on the right side of the weapon
2. In front of the pistol grip, on the right side of the weapon
3. Behind the piston grip, on the left side of the weapon
4. In front of the pistol grip, on the left side of the weapon

2-17. Without supervision, individual Seabees should NOT remove which of the following pieces when field stripping an M16 rifle?

1. Takedown pin only
2. Receiver pivot pin only
3. Takedown pin and receiver pivot pin
4. Extractor spring

2-18. In assembling an M16 rifle, the individual Seabee, NOT under supervision, should first take which of the following steps?

1. Insert the assembly spring into the lower receiver extension
2. Assemble the bolt carrier group
3. Replace the handguards
4. Make a functional check of the rifle

2-19. A complete functional check of an M16 service rifle consists of operating the rifle while the selector is in which of the following position(s)?

1. SAFE
2. SEMI
3. AUTO
4. Each of the above

Learning Objective: Point out the correct and safe procedures for preparing ammunition for loading and firing the M16A1 and M16A2 rifles.

2-20. The magazine of an M16 rifle has a capacity for a maximum of how many cartridges?

1. 30
2. 25
3. 20
4. 15

2-21. What occurs when you overload the magazine used in an M16 rifle?

1. A runaway rifle
2. Various malfunctions
3. The lips of the magazine become deformed
4. Both 2 and 3 above

2-22. When you load an M16 rifle, the hammer should be in what position?

1. In its normal position, not cocked, with the selector lever on SEMI
2. Cocked, with the selector lever on SAFE
3. In its normal position, not cocked, with the selector lever on SAFE
4. Cocked, with the selector lever on AUTO

2-23. To ensure positive retention of the magazine in an M16 rifle, you should take which of the following steps?

1. Rap the magazine sharply with the heel of your hand
2. Hold in the magazine release button while inserting the magazine
3. Hit the magazine with another empty magazine
4. Hit the magazine against a tree or on the ground

Learning Objective: Specify the correct procedures for clearing an M16 rifle of stoppages and the immediate action taken.

2-24. In relationship to firing a weapon, such as an M16 rifle, what is a stoppage?

1. All rounds in the magazine have been expended
2. Half of the rounds in the magazine have been expended
3. Unintentional interruption in the cycle of functioning operation
4. Firer has temporarily suspended firing

2-25. Which, if any, of the following actions completes the first step of immediate action?

1. Strike the forward assist assembly, tap upward on the bottom of the magazine, and pull the charging handle fully to the rear
2. Push the charging handle forward, remove the magazine, and insert a new magazine
3. Remove the round in the chamber, tap the weapon on the ground slightly, and insert a new magazine
4. None of the above

Learning Objective: Point out sight adjustments and positions to an M16 rifle.

2-26. The sights of an M16 rifle are adjustable for windage and elevation in which of the following ways?

1. Front sight, windage; rear sight, elevation
2. Front and rear sight; windage and elevation
3. Front sight, elevation; rear sight, windage

2-27. When you are shooting at an enemy located approximately 200 yards from your position, what aperture of the rear sight of an M16 rifle should be used ?

1. L
2. O
3. Marked
4. Unmarked

2-28. Should the strike of the bullet be high on the target, you should adjust the front sight post of an M16 rifle in what manner?

1. Rotate it clockwise
2. Rotate it counterclockwise
3. Lower the front sight post one click
4. Raise the front sight post one click

Learning Objective: Describe the types and uses of M16 ammunition.

2-29. The 5.56-mm ammunition is issued as a complete round or cartridge that consists of which of the following parts?

1. Projectile
2. Propellant
3. Primer
4. All of the above

2-30. Tracers can be identified by what color of tip?

1. Orange only
2. Red only
3. Orange or red
4. Violet

2-31. The use of 100 percent tracers could cause an M16 rifle to have what problem(s)?

1. To overheat excessively
2. To have deposits of their bullet-jacket material form in the bore and rifling grooves
3. To become a potential safety hazard
4. Both 2 and 3 above

Learning Objective: Define a misfire and specify the procedures to be used in the care and cleaning of an M16 rifle and its ammunition.

2-32. In regard to cleaning an M16 rifle, what parts must receive special attention?

1. The bolt carrier group and the upper and lower receiver groups only
2. The barrel bore and chamber, bolt carrier group, and the ammunition magazines only
3. The upper and lower receiver groups and the bolt carrier group only
4. The barrel bore and chamber, bolt carrier group, upper and lower receiver groups and the ammunition magazines

2-33. When cleaning the ammunition magazine of an M16 rifle, you should take which of the following actions?

1. Disassemble it to include the spring from the follower
2. Oil all the parts
3. Oil the spring only

2-34. For what reason, if any, should you keep ammunition magazines dry at all times?

1. To prevent the magazines from corroding
2. To prevent the ammunition in them from corroding
3. Both 1 and 2 above
4. None, both the magazine and the ammunition are corrosion-proof

Learning Objective: Specify procedures in cleaning, field stripping, functioning, loading, firing, and unloading the .45-caliber service pistol.

2-35. The .45-caliber service pistol is a recoil-operated, magazine-fed

1. single-shot hand weapon
2. fully automatic hand weapon
3. semiautomatic hand weapon

2-36. The .45-caliber service pistol has a maximum effective range of how many yards?

1. 25
2. 50
3. 75
4. 100

2-37. Refer to figure 3-37. What parts should you remove (a) first and (b) last when you are field stripping the .45-caliber service pistol?

1. (a) Magazine assembly
(b) barrel
2. (a) Magazine assembly
(b) slide group
3. (a) Magazine assembly
(b) barrel bushing

2-38. When replacing the recoil spring guide, you must ensure which of the following actions is taken?

1. That the concave out on the recoil spring collar is properly seated in the barrel
2. That the barrel bushing has not been put on the muzzle end of the barrel
3. That the barrel is ready to be attached in the next step
4. That the receiver group has already been placed in the pistol

2-39. When assembling the receiver group to the slide group, you must have the safety lock in what position?

1. SEMI
2. FULL
3. FIRE
4. SAFE

2-40. You are assembling a .45-caliber service pistol. If the holes do NOT align when trying to insert the slide-stop pin, you should take what action?

1. Move the receiver group until they are aligned
2. Move the muzzle end of the barrel in whatever direction required to align them
3. Remove the recoil spring plug and start over
4. Remove the magazine and start over

2-41. What is the sequence of operation for a .45-caliber service pistol?

1. Loading, feeding, chambering, locking, and firing only
2. Loading, feeding, chambering, locking, firing, unlocking, extracting, ejecting, and cocking
3. Feeding, chambering, locking, and firing
4. Feeding, chambering, locking, firing, unlocking, extracting, ejecting, and cocking

2-42. To fire successive shots with a .45-caliber service pistol, you must take what action?

1. Release the trigger and squeeze it each time a shot is desired
2. Have the safety lock on SEMI
3. Have the safety lock on SAFE
4. Squeeze the trigger and hold it

Learning Objective: Describe practices in the care and cleaning of a .45-caliber service pistol.

2-43. Preventive maintenance in the care and cleaning of a .45-caliber service pistol should be accomplished at what intervals?

1. Monthly
2. Bimonthly
3. Weekly
4. Daily

2-44. After firing a .45-caliber service pistol, you should clean it as soon as possible that day, and normally how many days afterwards?

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 10

Learning Objective: Describe the types and uses of .45-caliber ammunition.

2-45. For what purpose is the cartridge, caliber .45, M1921 used?

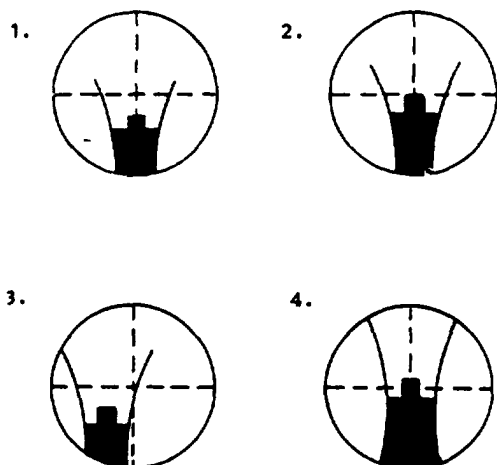
1. Training of personnel
2. Observation of fire
3. Simulated fire
4. Causing personnel casualties

Learning Objective: Identify principles and techniques of rifle marksmanship, including sighting and aiming, shooting positions, trigger control, and estimating wind speed.

2-46. The distance between the rear sight and the shooter's aiming eye is known as the

1. aiming distance
2. peep distance
3. eye relief
4. peep relief

2-47. Which of the following pictures depicts proper sight alignment?



2-48. The location at which the rifle must be held to ensure that the eye relief does not vary for any given firing position is known by which of the following terms?

1. Spot weld
2. Anchor
3. Both 1 and 2 above
4. Exact position

2-49. As the eye relief changes, the apparent size of the front sight

1. changes
2. diminishes
3. increases
4. remains the same

2-50. The front sight should be kept square, blackened, and level because

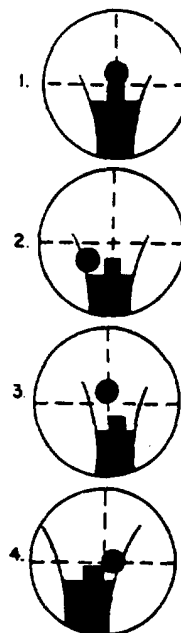
1. the eye should focus on it only
2. the eye should focus on it and the target
3. it should be easy to remove and replace
4. it should not become a source of distraction

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 2-51 THROUGH 2-53, SELECT THE SIGHT PICTURE IN COLUMN B THAT BEST SHOWS THE BULLET IMPACT POINT DESCRIBED IN COLUMN A. NOT ALL RESPONSES ARE USED.

A. IMPACT POINTS

B. SIGHT PICTURES

- 2-51. Bullet will be wide at 9 o'clock
- 2-52. Bullet will strike the bull's eye
- 2-53. Bullet will be wide and high at 2 o'clock



2-54. To help eliminate glare, you should blacken what part(s) of the rifle?

1. Both front and rear sights
2. Top of the barrel
3. Base of the receiver
4. All of the above

2-55. After getting into the proper position for rifle firing, you obtain proper sighting in what manner?

1. By moving the rifle so the target lines up with the sights
2. By changing to a target that aligns itself with the sights
3. By moving your body so the target lines up with the sights

- 2-56. What is the most important single factor in marksmanship?
1. Aligning the sights
 2. Controlling the trigger
 3. Assuming the firing positions correctly
 4. Selecting the right ammunition

Learning Objective: Identify principles and techniques of marksmanship, including sighting and aiming, shooting, trigger control, and estimating wind speed.

- 2-57. Of the following actions, which one helps you in controlling the trigger of the rifle?
1. Gripping the stock of the rifle firmly and naturally with the trigger hand
 2. After the sights are lined up, pulling the trigger evenly, gradually, and straight to the rear until the weapon fires
 3. Not touching the receiver with your trigger finger
 4. Each of the above
- 2-58. In firing a rifle, when, if ever, do you continue to maintain pressure on the rifle trigger but interrupt your trigger squeeze?
1. When you lose control of your breathing
 2. When the rifle becomes too heavy because of fatigue
 3. When your rifle sights drift off the target
 4. Never
- 2-59. An inexperienced shooter tends to "snap shoot" when firing from what position?
1. Sitting
 2. Kneeling
 3. Prone
 4. Standing

- 2-60. In regard to breathing correctly, you should take which of the following actions at the moment you fire?

1. Inhaling
2. Exhaling
3. Holding your breath

- 2-61. To develop good shooting habits, you must notice where your sights are aimed at the instant of firing, then immediately call out where the bullet will strike. This is known as

1. sight concentration
2. calling your shot
3. target-sight coordination
4. target concentration

- 2-62. In which of the following ways does the wind affect shooting?

1. It causes dust that makes seeing difficult and blows the bullet off course
2. It makes your eyes water which causes sighting difficulties and makes the target sway
3. It buffets the shooter and blows the bullet off course
4. It buffets the shooter and decreases the range of the bullet

- 2-63. What should you do about the affect of wind on the bullet in flight?

1. Apply windage to the rifle sights
2. Raise or lower the elevation of the rifle sights
3. Assume that when the wind speed is less than 10 mph, it will not affect the bullet

- 2-64. When firing in a moderate wind, you should assume what firing position?

1. Sitting
2. Kneeling
3. Prone
4. Standing

2-65. Refer to figure 3-51. To compute wind velocity by using the range flag, you should estimate the angle in degrees between the range flag and

1. the range flagpole and divide by 12
2. the range flagpole and divide by 4
3. a horizontal line and divide by 3
4. range flagpole and divide by the length of the flag in inches

Learning Objective: Identify principles and techniques of pistol marksmanship, including sighting and aiming, shooting positions, and trigger control.





2-66. What are the basic marksmanship principles of good pistol shooting?

1. Loading, aiming, and firing
2. Aiming, position, and firing
3. Aiming, position, and trigger squeeze
4. Loading, aiming, and trigger squeeze

2-67. As the pistol is fired, the last object your eye should focus on is the

1. target
2. rear sight
3. front sight
4. pistol receiver

2-68. Which of the following pictures depicts the correct pistol sight picture?

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

2-69. When in the standing position using the one-hand grip, you should place your feet about shoulder width apart and face how many degrees to the left of the target?

1. 90°
2. 50°
3. 45°
4. 30°

2-70. When holding the pistol using the one-hand grip, you place your right thumb along the left side of the pistol for what reason?

1. To steady the pistol
2. To equalize pressure from the right side by the palm and forefinger
3. Both 1 and 2 above
4. To move the safety lever easily

2-71. Gripping the pistol too tightly tends to cause the bullet to strike

1. high
2. low
3. to the left
4. to the right

2-72. You should lock your wrist and elbow as you fire the pistol for which of the following reasons?

1. To help absorb the pistol recoil
2. To prevent the recoil from being absorbed through the arm to the shoulder
3. To prevent excessive up-and-down movement of the pistol
4. To prevent excessive side-to-side movement of the pistol

2-73. When using the two-hand grip, your left palm supports the pistol butt and the left thumb is straight along the left side of the pistol grip with the right thumb locked over the top of the left thumb. You should bring the pistol onto the center of the target by using what body movement(s)?

1. By shifting your feet
2. By shifting your shoulders
3. By shifting your arms
4. Each of the above

2-74. In pistol marksmanship, jerking is caused by

1. gripping the pistol too tightly
2. gripping the pistol too loosely
3. attempting to fire the pistol at the precise time the sights are aligned with the target
4. anticipating the recoil from firing

2-75. In squeezing the trigger of a pistol, you should take which of the following actions?

1. Take up trigger slack before beginning the squeeze
2. Uniformly increase trigger pressure straight to the rear
3. Correctly call your shot
4. Each of the above

ASSIGNMENT 3

Textbook Assignment: "Service Rifle and Pistol Marksmanship" and "Combat Maneuvers, Formations, Patrols, and Ambushes." Pages 3-27 through 4-19.

Learning Objective: Identify the fire characteristics of rifles and machine guns, and denote the different classes of fire with respect to the target, the ground, and the gun.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-5 THROUGH 3-7, MATCH THE TYPE OF FIRE WITH RESPECT TO THE TARGET IN COLUMN B WITH THE FIRE DESCRIPTION IN COLUMN A. NOT EVERY RESPONSE IN COLUMN B IS USED.

	A. FIRE <u>DESCRIPTIONS</u>	B. FIRE <u>TYPES</u>
3-1. After the bullet has been fired from the weapon, its curved path in flight through the air is known as its	3-5. Fire delivered perpendicular to the enemy flank	1. Enfilade 2. Flanking
1. horizontal shot pattern 2. trajectory 3. beaten zone 4. air resistance	3-6. Fire delivered so the long axis of the beaten zone corresponds with the long axis of the target	3. Frontal 4. Oblique
3-2. Of the following characteristics of firing, which ones apply to rifles as well as machine guns?	3-7. Fire delivered perpendicular to the enemy front	
1. Trajectory and danger space 2. Burst of fire and beaten zone 3. Shot pattern and dispersion 4. Each of the above		
3-3. A burst of automatic fire for normal ground targets is approximately how many rounds?		
1. 5 to 15 2. 2 to 5 3. 10 to 20 4. 4 to 10		
3-4. Because of dispersion, the impact pattern on a horizontal target is a long, narrow ellipse. This is known as the		
1. trajectory 2. cone of dispersion 3. beaten zone or horizontal shot pattern 4. vertical shot pattern or beaten zone	3-8. Fire that strikes the ground from above at a considerable angle. The danger space is practically limited to the beaten zone	1. Overhead 2. Plunging 3. Grazing 4. Searching
	3-9. Fire delivered over the heads of friendly troops	
	3-10. Fire in which the trajectory is not over 68 inches	

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-8 THROUGH 3-10, MATCH THE TYPE OF FIRE CLASSIFIED WITH RESPECT TO THE GROUND IN COLUMN B WITH THE FIRE DESCRIPTION IN COLUMN A. NOT EVERY RESPONSE IN COLUMN B IS USED.

A. FIRE <u>DESCRIPTIONS</u>	B. FIRE <u>TYPES</u>
3-8. Fire that strikes the ground from above at a considerable angle. The danger space is practically limited to the beaten zone	1. Overhead 2. Plunging 3. Grazing 4. Searching
3-9. Fire delivered over the heads of friendly troops	
3-10. Fire in which the trajectory is not over 68 inches	

- 3-11. A machine gun on a tripod is capable of delivering accurate overhead fire because of which of the following factors?
1. The small, uniform dispersion of the cone of fire
 2. The high rate of fire
 3. The gun is kept in reserve
 4. The large, uniform dispersion of the cone of fire
- 3-12. To permit overhead machine gun fire on a target, the gunner must direct the cone of fire in which of the following ways?
1. To have a minimum clearance
 2. To pass over the heads of friendly troops
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. To be fixed fire
- 3-13. When applying the leader's rule, you select a safe point of advancement at an estimated range of 1,000 yards and lay the gun on target. Then without disturbing the lay of the gun, you place the rear sight at what setting?
1. 500 yards
 2. 1,000 yards
 3. 1,500 yards
 4. 1,600 yards

Learning Objective: Specify the principles of fire discipline, control, and distribution as they apply to platoon firing, fire squads, rifle fire, machine gun fire, and firing commands.

- 3-14. Which of the following techniques is best for estimating by eye the range of a target that exceeds 500 yards?
1. Estimate the entire distance to the target in units, each 100 yards long
 2. Select a point halfway to the target and estimate the range of this point in units, then double the estimate
 3. Select a point one fourth of the way to the target and estimate the range of this point in units, each 200 yards long, then double the estimate
- 3-15. When estimating by eye the distance to a target in which the intervening ground is hidden, you should pick a prominent object to the right or left of the target and at the same range, toward which the intervening ground is visible, and then estimate the distance to this object. This is known as using a/an
1. alternate estimate
 2. mental arc
 3. substitute object
 4. alternate object
- 3-16. The method of estimating range by observing flights of tracer bullets or the points where projectiles strike is called fire by
1. observation of fire
 2. fire discipline
 3. impact observation
 4. trajectory observation
- 3-17. Fire discipline of a squad is the responsibility of what individual?
1. The squad leader
 2. The machine gunner
 3. The assistant machine gunner
 4. The assistant squad leader

- 3-18. Effective fire control ensures which of the following factors?
1. That ammunition is conserved
 2. That the surprise effect is not lost
 3. That application of fire is on the proper targets
 4. Each of the above
- 3-19. In distributed fire, the width of the target covered by a rifleman is the maximum on which he can deliver fire accurately without
1. exceeding a 10-degree arc
 2. changing positions
 3. exceeding a 30-degree arc
 4. changing the windage settings
- 3-20. Unless otherwise ordered in platoon firing, each squad covers what amount of the target?
1. Just the portion immediately in front of it
 2. One fourth of the target
 3. One half of the target
 4. The complete target
- 3-21. The preferred width of a machine gun target is how many mils?
1. Less than 50
 2. 50 to 75
 3. 75 to 100
 4. 100 to 125

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-22 THROUGH 3-24, MATCH THE FIRE COMMAND FOR MACHINE GUNS IN COLUMN B WITH THE TARGET DESCRIBED IN COLUMN A. NOT ALL RESPONSES IN COLUMN B ARE USED.

	A. TARGET <u>DESCRIPTIONS</u>	B. FIRE <u>COMMANDS</u>
3-22.	Target is less than 50 mils wide and less than the beaten zone in depth	1. Fixed 2. Traverse 3. No. 1 gun, right half; No. 2 gun, left half; traverse
3-23.	The target is less than the width of the beaten zone of the machine gun	4. Search
3-24.	The target is deeper than the length of the beaten zone and is moving slowly toward the two machine guns	
3-25.	By what means does a leader of a machine gun fire unit issue his instructions?	1. Message 2. Radio 3. Fire commands 4. Hand signals

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-26 THROUGH 3-28, MATCH THE FIRE COMMAND ELEMENT FOR MACHINE GUNS IN COLUMN B WITH THE FIRING INFORMATION IN COLUMN A. NOT ALL RESPONSES IN COLUMN B ARE USED.

	A. FIRING INFORMATION	B. FIRE COMMAND ELEMENTS
3-26.	Designation of gun crew to fire	1. Method of fire
3-27.	Direction of, type of, and range to the target	2. Fire 3. Target designation
3-28.	Command to start firing	4. Alert
3-29.	A fire command, such as <i>quickfire</i> , should be given to riflemen or automatic riflemen just after the <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. alert of a possible target 2. target description 3. range to the target 4. target assignment 	
3-30.	When the target is to the right or left of an easily visible reference point, the distance between the target and reference point is reported by what unit of measurement? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arm length 2. Degree 3. Finger width 4. Pace 	
3-31.	A final protective line is what type of predetermined line? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where visibility is poor 2. Where the fence line is located 3. Where bands of grazing fire interlock 4. Where the elevation and direction of fire is not fixed 	

Learning Objective: Specify methods of moving individuals and formations in a combat area and conditions under which individual methods should be used.

- 3-32. When moving on foot in enemy controlled terrain, you should use which of the following methods?
1. Move short distances quickly
 2. Pick your next position before moving
 3. Pick an alternate route before moving
 4. Each of the above
- 3-33. When crossing roads, trails, and rivers in a combat zone, you should cross at what location?
1. An area with the most cover and concealment
 2. Any culvert large enough to crawl through
 3. Any low spot to help avoid detection
 4. Any curve to cut down on the distance you can be seen
- 3-34. When hitting the dirt or deck while armed with an M16 rifle, you should take which of the following actions?
1. Slide your hand to the heel of the butt
 2. Hold the rifle in one hand and break your fall with the other
 3. Be sure to break your fall with the rifle butt
 4. Grip the rifle by the sling near the sling swivel
- 3-35. Of the following factors, which one does NOT determine whether the high or low crawl should be used?
1. Visibility
 2. Speed required
 3. Cover or concealment
 4. Number of troops moving

- 3-36. When using the low crawl, you should carry an M16 rifle in what manner?
1. Cradle it in your arms
 2. Grip it by the sling near the butt and pull it with the muzzle to the rear
 3. Grip it by the sling near the upper sling swivel and let the balance rest in your forearm
 4. Grip it by the muzzle and let the butt drag along the ground

- 3-37. When on a night patrol very near an enemy encampment, you should use what method of moving?

1. Rush
2. Low crawl
3. High crawl
4. Walking silently

- 3-38. From a standing position, you are trying to assume the prone position silently. With one hand, you first feel the ground and clear it of a noisemaking object. What is your next step?

1. Lower both knees to the ground at the same time until they support the weight of your body
2. Lower your knees to the ground one at a time until your weight is supported by one hand and both knees
3. Lower both knees while falling forward on your stomach
4. Lower both knees while falling forward on your right or left elbow

Learning Objective: Indicate actions to be taken by an individual when he is caught in the light of an overhead or ground flare.

- 3-39. If you are caught in the open when an overhead flare goes off, you should take which of the following actions?

1. Crouch low and remain motionless until the flare burns out
2. Immediately hit the dirt or deck until the flare burns out
3. Move out of the lighted area as quickly and quietly as possible
4. Silently get in the prone position as fast as possible

- 3-40. In which of the following situations should you crouch as low as possible and remain motionless when caught by an overhead flare?

1. When crossing barbed wire
2. When caught in an open field
3. Both 1 and 2 above
4. When assaulting an enemy position

Learning Objective: Differentiate between types of fire team formations relative to purpose, use, and their limitations under given combat conditions: specify the duties of the fire team leader assigned to basic fire team formations and movements.

- 3-41. When, if ever, must the squad leader have each individual maintain exact distances between individuals and units that are in combat formations?

1. When the formations are under heavy enemy fire
2. When he cannot maintain control in another way
3. When he is using hand-and-arm signals to communicate
4. Never

3-42. In basic fire team formations, the fire team leader should place himself in what position?

1. Between rifleman No. 1 and rifleman No. 2
2. Where he can best observe the fire team
3. Where he can best be protected
4. In the foremost position

3-43. The automatic rifleman is positioned within the basic fire team formation to ensure that he can perform which of the following functions?

1. Direct rifleman No. 1
2. Receive ammunition from rifleman No. 2
3. Provide security for the fire team
4. Quickly deliver fire to each flank

3-44. In a fire-team column formation, the firepower is limited in what direction?

1. Front
2. Right flank
3. Left flank
4. Rear

3-45. In regard to firepower, an echelon-right formation provides

1. maximum firepower to the front
2. all-around security
3. minimum firepower to the front and maximum to the right
4. maximum firepower to the right and to the front

3-46. If you are assigned as fire team leader, what factors will control the type of fire-team formation you use?

1. Visibility and types of weapons
2. Ease of control and speed
3. Enemy firepower and ease of control
4. Terrain features and tactical situations

Learning Objective: Specify the kinds of rifle squad formations used in given combat situations and how squad formations are changed to meet changing tactical situations.

3-47. When a unit is moving in the fog or through the woods, the squad column should be used because it provides which of the following benefits?

1. Good control and maneuverability
2. Security to the front and both flanks
3. Maximum firepower to the front
4. Protection to exposed flanks

3-48. When the squad formation is being changed, which of the following squad members should be used as the pivot?

1. Squad leader
2. First fire team
3. Second fire team
4. Third fire team

Learning Objective: Specify the kinds of rifle platoon formations used under given combat conditions.

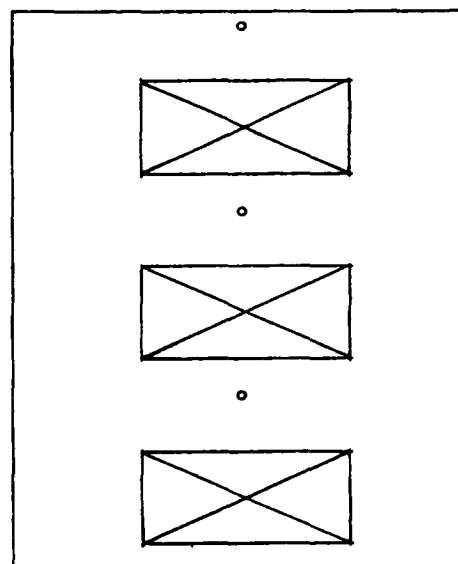


Figure 3A

IN ANSWERING QUESTION 3-49, REFER TO
FIGURE 3A.

3-49. The platoon formation shown is used by the platoon leader under which of the following situations?

1. Maximum security to both flanks is required
2. Maximum speed and control are required
3. The enemy is known to be in the area
4. Maximum firepower to the front is required

3-50. When the enemy's position is to the front and to the left of you, what type of platoon formation should you use to direct maximum firepower at the enemy?

1. Platoon line
2. Platoon skirmishers left
3. Platoon echelon left
4. Platoon wedge

3-51. There is a total of how many different elements in a rifle company's attack formations?

1. Six
2. Two
3. Three
4. Five

3-52. The task of taking an assigned objective is given to what element of a rifle company?

1. The main attacking force
2. The supporting attack force
3. The weapons platoon

3-53. The formation of one platoon in attack and two in reserve is used when the rifle company is in which of the following situations?

1. One or both flanks are exposed and the enemy's location is unknown
2. A wide area must be cleared rapidly
3. Its maximum firepower is to the front
4. Detailed information on the enemy's position is available

Learning Objective: Specify the purpose and use of the weapons unit formation during an attack.

3-54. A large volume of mortar, rocket, or machine gun fire delivered on an enemy position during an assault is designed to keep the enemy pinned down and is called a/an

1. covering fire
2. supporting fire
3. base of fire
4. attack by fire

3-55. What person is responsible for the security of a mortar team assigned to a rifle unit?

1. The platoon leader
2. The senior rifle unit leader
3. The squad leader
4. The company commander

3-56. When a weapons unit is assigned to a rifle unit, the targets for the unit are assigned by the

1. weapons unit leader
2. senior rifle unit leader
3. support attack force leader
4. reserve attack force leader

Learning Objective: Describe a patrol in terms of its objective and orders.

3-57. What is the main objective of most Seabee patrols?

1. Static defense
2. Delaying the enemy
3. Security patrolling
4. Aggressive patrolling

3-58. As leader of a reconnaissance patrol, you may engage your unit in combat to accomplish which of the following goals?

1. To destroy an enemy patrol
2. To accomplish your mission
3. To delay an enemy attack
4. To confuse an enemy attack

3-59. Of the following types of information, which should be contained in a patrol order?

1. Time of departure and time of return
2. Communications plan for the mission
3. General route to the objective position
4. Each of the above

Learning Objective: Define the duties and positions of patrol personnel and techniques of control, security, and movement.

3-60. Where in a patrol should the patrol leader position himself?

1. At the head of the patrol
2. Where he can best control the patrol
3. Near the center of the patrol
4. At the rear of the patrol

3-61. When you are the patrol leader and the route takes you near an enemy position, you should issue orders to control the patrol in which of the following ways?

1. By halting the patrol and giving each man his orders one at a time
2. By giving hand-and-arm signals only while on the move
3. By using sound signals only while on the move
4. By assembling the patrol and passing the word orally to the assembly

3-62. The responsibility of the point in a patrol is to investigate which of the following positions?

1. The area to both sides of the route of march only
2. The area directly in front of the patrol only
3. The rallying points before the patrol arrives
4. The front and sides of the route of march

3-63. The progress of the patrol toward its final objective is regulated by a series of preplanned points known as

1. intermediate objectives
2. primary objectives
3. rallying points
4. alternate objectives

3-64. When you are on a patrol that has been ambushed and the patrol is forced to separate, you should immediately proceed to what location?

1. Primary objective
2. Closest alternate objective
3. Closest rallying point
4. Intermediate objective

3-65. When you plan a patrol, which, if any, of the following factors governs the operation?

1. Personnel
2. Mission
3. Time
4. None of the above

3-66. After a mission has been studied and its tasks identified, which of the following factors must be considered to execute the mission?

1. Personnel
2. Equipment
3. Organization
4. Each of the above

- 3-67. The size of a patrol, its route, and the types of weapons and equipment it will carry are all affected by which of the following factors?
1. Terrain features, cover, and concealment
 2. Troop disposition, strength, and capabilities
 3. Time left before departure of the patrol
 4. Distance the patrol must cover
- 3-68. Each of your patrol members should carry a poncho, a pair of gloves, and an extra pair of socks in addition to the uniform and web equipment he is wearing. All of this gear is classified as what type of equipment?
1. Enroute
 2. Control
 3. Objective
 4. Routine
- 3-69. The patrol's mission, general instructions, and a short briefing of the situation are given to patrol members in what format?
1. The patrol order
 2. The warning order
 3. The complete detailed plan
 4. The patrol leaders' order
- 3-70. Suppose your patrol requires fire support to divert the enemy's attention while you are leaving friendly lines. Which, if any, of the following patrol planning steps covers this situation?
1. Execute the mission
 2. Organize the patrol
 3. Coordinate
 4. None of the above
- 3-71. When it is not possible to make an aerial reconnaissance while your patrol is preparing for a mission, you should try to obtain the required information in which of the following ways?
1. By enlarging area maps
 2. By studying aerial photographs
 3. By observing from a vantage point
- 3-72. Before issuing orders to members of his patrol, a patrol leader should take which of the following actions?
1. Inspect men and equipment
 2. Describe the plan orally
 3. Rehearse the mission by day and by night
 4. Announce departure and return times only
- 3-73. Even though time is limited, a patrol must always rehearse its actions at which of the following times?
1. At the point where the patrol will leave friendly lines
 2. At the point where the patrol will return to friendly lines
 3. At the objective area
 4. At the site where the patrol is likely to be ambushed
- 3-74. A patrol's formation in combat or on a reconnaissance mission en route to an objective is known as its
1. general organization
 2. conduct during the patrol
 3. organization for movement
 4. coordination for the patrol

3-75. When a patrol departs friendly lines and plans to be out 2 days, the patrol leader must be sure to obtain which of the following information?

1. Challenge for the second day only
2. Password for the second day only
3. Passwords and challenges for both days
4. Codewords and authentication keys for both days

ASSIGNMENT 4

Textbook Assignment: "Combat Maneuvers, Formations, Patrols, and Ambushes," "Land Navigation," and "Evasion, Survival, and Escape." Pages 4-19 through 6-4.

Learning Objective: Define the duties and positions of patrol personnel and techniques of control, security, and movement.

- 4-1. Rallying points that the patrol leader selects when making up the patrol plan are known as
1. tentative
 2. objective
 3. initial
 4. en route
- 4-2. Your patrol becomes engaged in a fire fight with the enemy and is dispersed between its first and second en route rallying points. At what point should the patrol reassemble?
1. At the first en route rallying point only
 2. At the second en route rallying point only
 3. At either 1 or 2 above, whichever the patrol order designates
 4. At the objective rallying point
- 4-3. During a patrol, you come upon the enemy unexpectedly and a fire fight occurs. Which of the following actions should you take?
1. Attack the enemy at their weakest point
 2. Break contact as soon as possible and continue the mission
 3. Disperse and regroup at the designated rallying point
 4. Direct maximum firepower at the enemy until they retreat

- 4-4. If caught in an enemy ambush set up so withdrawal appears impossible, a patrol should be ordered to

1. surrender
2. break contact by fire and movement
3. break contact by movement to the right
4. assault the weakest point of the ambush with maximum firepower

Learning Objective: Point out principles and techniques of ambush.

- 4-5. What is the primary purpose of an ambush?
1. To harass the enemy
 2. To confuse and panic the enemy
 3. To divert enemy troops from other missions
 4. To destroy enemy personnel and equipment
- 4-6. When against a small enemy force that requires you to create only one killing zone, what type of ambush should succeed?
1. Area
 2. Deliberate
 3. Opportunity
 4. Point

- 4-7. You are on a patrol sent into enemy territory to destroy small enemy units. You have no definite information about the enemy, so you must ambush the first suitable target. This is an example of what type of ambush?
1. Opportunity
 2. General purpose
 3. Deliberate
 4. Clandestine
- 4-8. Although you must always maintain close control of your men at an ambush site, this control is most important at which of the following times?
1. During the ambush
 2. When the target is approaching
 3. When withdrawing from the ambush site
 4. When arriving at the ambush site
- 4-9. The formation of a point ambush mainly determines whether or not a point ambush can
1. deliver the coordinated volume of fire required
 2. achieve the surprise necessary to trap the enemy
 3. achieve a timely and orderly withdrawal
 4. approach the target area without detection
- 4-10. In what terrain is the line formation of a point ambush effective?
1. In open terrain where one flank is or can be restricted by natural or artificial obstacles
 2. In open terrain where both flanks are accessible
 3. In terrain where lateral dispersion of the enemy is possible
 4. In close terrain where both flanks are accessible
- 4-11. The short side of an L-formation should be deployed in what area?
1. On the opposite side of the enemy's route of march
 2. Parallel to the enemy's route of march
 3. Across the enemy's route of march
 4. At the end of and at right angles to the killing zone
- 4-12. Which of the following types of ambush formations may be used strictly as a harassing ambush?
1. Line
 2. L
 3. T
 4. V
- 4-13. The main disadvantage of using a T-ambush formation is that the attack force may
1. engage a superior force at night while spread out
 2. not be able to withdraw without decisively engaging the enemy
 3. not be able to prevent assault or escape in the opposite direction
 4. not be able to concentrate its fire power in the killing zone
- 4-14. What is the main advantage of using the V-ambush formation?
1. It is easy to control
 2. It is hard for one leg of the V to fire into the other leg
 3. It is difficult to detect until the enemy is well into the killing zone
 4. It subjects the enemy to both enfilading and interlocking fire

- 4-15. When caught in the killing zone of a near ambush, a patrol should react by
1. assaulting the enemy when ordered by the patrol leader
 2. returning fire and taking cover as ordered by the patrol leader
 3. returning fire and taking cover without orders from the patrol leader
 4. assaulting the enemy position without orders from the patrol leader

- 4-16. An assault on a near enemy ambush should continue until the patrol is able to
1. reach suitable cover and eliminate return fire
 2. make a breach in the ambush so contact can be broken
 3. get room in which to maneuver
 4. eliminate the ambush or break contact as directed

- 4-17. Whether a patrol succeeds or fails in breaking out of an enemy ambush depends mainly on the
1. purpose of the ambush
 2. extent to which the patrol is trained and rehearsed
 3. type of ambush formation the enemy is using
 4. number of enemy weapons being used against you

Learning Objective: Denote the principles of terrain appreciation. Explain the aspects of weather, climate, and seasons as they influence the terrain.

- 4-18. In a military operation, the analysis of an area by the defense or offense to determine how the terrain features can be used is known as
1. terrain components
 2. terrain appreciation
 3. intelligence reporting
 4. reconnaissance

- 4-19. From a tactical standpoint, which of the following aspects of terrain is considered to be the most important?
1. Season
 2. Climate
 3. Weather
 4. Water

- 4-20. Air support during a combat situation can be restricted by which of the following elements?
1. High or low temperature
 2. Fog, rain, or a large mass of low-flying clouds
 3. High or low humidity
 4. First or second quarter of the moon

Learning Objective: Point out those qualities known as the military aspects of terrain that can be used by each unit leader in the employment of his forces and weapons.

- 4-21. When holding key terrain in an area, you have the advantage over the enemy in regard to
1. cultural features
 2. fields of fire only
 3. observation only
 4. fields of fire and observation

- 4-22. What are the primary considerations in choosing your defensive position?
1. Minimum observation and short fields of fire
 2. Maximum observation and short fields of fire
 3. Maximum observation and long fields of fire
 4. Minimum observation and long fields of fire

4-23. Of the following conditions, which one is an artificial obstacle to troop movement through an area you are defending?

1. Swamp
2. Gully
3. Barbed wire
4. Each of the above

Learning Objective: Locate a point on a map when given the references, and use procedures for locating an object with the grid system.

4-24. The principal digits of a grid number on a military map enable the map reader to determine which of the following information?

1. Precise angles
2. Elevations between contour lines
3. Referencing points
4. Precise distances

4-25. Which of the following grid coordinates is correctly written?

1. 35°E, 71°N
2. 3571
3. 14250
4. 71°N, 35°E

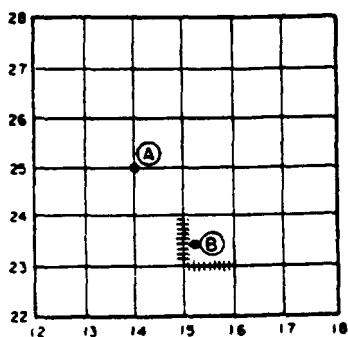


Figure 4A

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 4-26 AND 4-27, REFER TO FIGURE 4A.

4-26. What are the grid coordinates of Point A?

1. 140250
2. 14250
3. 2514
4. 2541

4-27. What are the grid coordinates of Point B?

1. 1523
2. 152234
3. 234152
4. 230150

Learning Objective: Determine how contour lines are used for indicating elevation and relief on military maps.

4-28. Elevations are represented on a map by what means?

1. Contour lines
2. Grids
3. Planimeter lines
4. Meridians and parallels of latitude

4-29. A heavy-contour line having its elevation given alongside is known as a/an

1. index contour
2. supplementary contour
3. precise contour
4. intermediate contour

4-30. When you subtract half the contour interval from the elevation of the lowest contour line around a depression, you obtain what information?

1. The estimated elevation at the top of the depression
2. The estimated elevation at the bottom of the depression
3. The mean sea level at the bottom of the depression
4. The average sea level at the top of the depression

- 4-31. You can find the value of the interval between supplementary contour lines on a map in what location?
1. In a contour note on the map relief
 2. In a note on the map margin
 3. Alongside an index contour line
 4. Alongside the dashed-brown contour lines

- 4-32. On a military map, the elevation value of a bench mark is shown in what color?

1. Red
2. Blue
3. Black
4. Brown

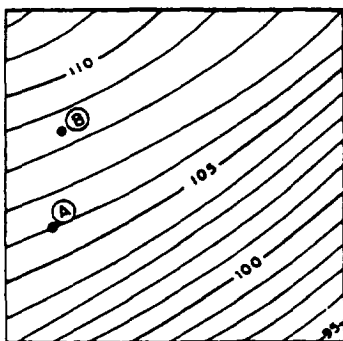


Figure 4B

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 4-33 AND 4-34, REFER TO FIGURE 4B.

- 4-33. What is the approximate elevation, in feet, of Points A and B?

1. A, 106; B, 105
2. A, 107; B, 105.5
3. A, 106; B, 108.5
4. A, 105; B, 110

- 4-34. Which of the following areas is flattest?

1. The area between contour lines 95 and 100
2. The area between contour lines 100 and 105
3. The area between contour lines 105 and 110

- 4-35. Contour lines are sometimes united to show an extremely steep slope on a map. What type of contour is used to indicate this slope?

1. Intermediate
2. Index
3. Supplementary
4. Ticked "carrying"

- 4-36. What two basic types of scales are used on military maps?

1. Graphic and linear
2. Graphic and ratio
3. Linear and ratio
4. Graphic and orthographic

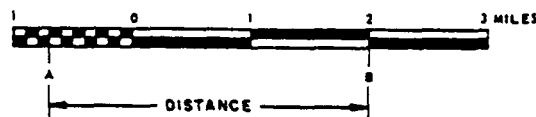


Figure 4C

IN ANSWERING QUESTION 4-37, REFER TO FIGURE 4C.

- 4-37. What is the distance between Points A and B?

1. 1.3 miles
2. 1.7 miles
3. 2.3 miles
4. 2.7 miles

- 4-38. The scale of a map is 1/5000 and the distance between two points on the map is 2.4 inches. What is the distance on the ground between these two points?



1. 240 feet
2. 420 feet
3. 1,000 feet
4. 2,000 feet

Learning Objective: Describe how direction and base lines are used in the preparation of military maps, and identify topographic and military features represented on military maps as symbols.




4-39. Of the following land navigation terms, which are considered to be base lines for expressing directions on a map?

1. True north, grid north, and magnetic north
2. Greenwich meridian and International Date Line
3. Parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude
4. Datum plane, index contour, and bench mark

4-40. The symbol for true north on a military map is

1. 
2. TN
3. 
4. Y

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 4-41 THROUGH 4-43, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURE REPRESENTED BY THE SYMBOL IN COLUMN A. NOT ALL RESPONSES IN COLUMN B ARE USED.

	<u>A. SYMBOLS</u>	<u>B. TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES</u>
4-41.		1. Hill
4-42.		2. Single-track railroad
4-43.		3. Boundary line
		4. Fence

Learning Objective: Describe the components and the use of the lensatic compass, in relation to an azimuth, back azimuth, intersections, and resections.

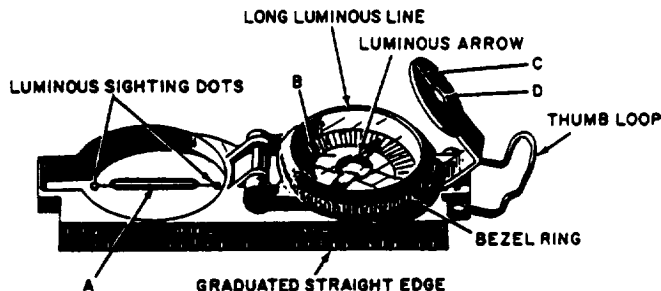


Figure 4D

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 4-44 THROUGH 4-46, REFER TO FIGURE 4D AND SELECT FROM COLUMN B THAT PART OF THE LENSATIC COMPASS THAT CORRESPONDS TO THE LETTER DESIGNATION IN COLUMN A. NOT ALL RESPONSES IN COLUMN B ARE USED.

	<u>A. LETTERS</u>	<u>B. LENSATIC COMPASS PARTS</u>
4-44.	A	1. Lens
4-45.	B	2. Sighting wire
4-46.	C	3. Index line
		4. Sighting slot

4-47. Sighting on an object and reading an azimuth, a horizontal angle is measured in what manner?

1. Counterclockwise from a south base line
2. Clockwise from a north base line
3. Counterclockwise from a north base line
4. Clockwise from a south base line

4-48. When you are holding a compass and sighting through the eyepiece, which of the following objects tend to distort your azimuth reading?

1. The sun
2. The moon
3. Your steel helmet
4. Your hand

4-49. Which of the following features of a lensatic compass are designed for night use?

1. The luminous line and arrow
2. The two luminous sighting dots
3. The bezel ring and clicking device
4. All of the above

4-50. A total of how many counter-clockwise clicks of the bezel ring are required for an azimuth of 72 degrees?

1. 17
2. 24
3. 38
4. 42

4-51. The azimuth angle in figure 5-29 can be measured accurately with a

1. compass
2. protractor
3. straightedge
4. pair of scissors

4-52. When, if ever, can a given direction be expressed as a true azimuth?

1. Only if measured on a military map
2. Only if measured by a compass
3. Only if measured from a meridian of longitude
4. Never

4-53. The forward azimuth to a target is 130 degrees. What is its back azimuth?

1. 292 degrees
2. 310 degrees
3. 1850 mils
4. 6400 mils

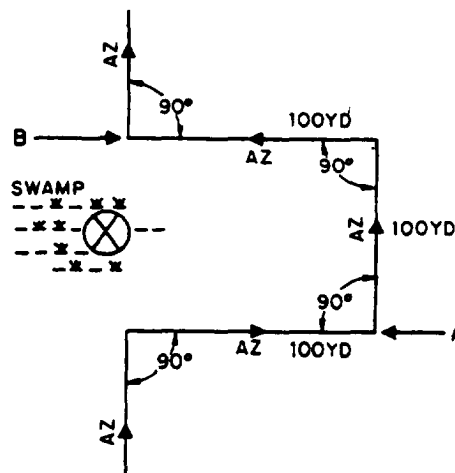


Figure 4E

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 4-54 AND 4-55, REFER TO FIGURE 4E. ASSUME YOU ARE TRAVELING ON AN AZIMUTH OF 90 DEGREES AND WISH TO BYPASS THE SWAMP.

4-54. At what azimuth are you traveling when reaching Point A?

1. 90 degrees
2. 180 degrees
3. 270 degrees
4. 360 degrees

4-55. At what azimuth are you traveling when reaching Point B?

1. 90 degrees
2. 180 degrees
3. 270 degrees
4. 360 degrees

4-56. What method should you use to locate a feature NOT defined on your map?

1. Intersection
2. Resection
3. Bypass
4. Introspection

4-57. What term is applied to locating your unknown position by sighting on two or more positions?

1. Intersection
2. Resection
3. Map overlay
4. Bypass

Learning Objective: Identify steps in drawing sketches and describe ways to register a map overlay properly.

4-58. What is the final step in making a panoramic sketch?

1. Title it and show where it was prepared
2. Sign it
3. Indicate the time and date it was prepared
4. Establish the most prominent point in the area as the reference for the sketch

4-59. You are preparing a topographic sketch. After drawing the azimuth line from your position to the sighted object, where should you show the distance?

1. On the marginal notes
2. Above the azimuth line
3. Below the azimuth line
4. At the end of the azimuth line

4-60. An overlay should be marked to orient it on a map correctly by what means?

1. By marking and numbering, with a register mark, one grid square on the overlay
2. By marking and numbering at least two crosses (register marks) on the grid square on two opposite corners of the overlay
3. By marking the distance and azimuth from a prominent point of your position on the overlay
4. By placing the grid numbers of a prominent object on the overlay

Learning Objective: Specify the travel and observation techniques for evading the enemy under given conditions.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 4-61 THROUGH 4-64, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE PIECE OF INFORMATION THAT MAY BE INDICATED BY THE CONDITION IN COLUMN A. RESPONSES IN COLUMN B MAY BE USED MORE THAN ONCE.

	<u>A. CONDITIONS</u>	<u>B. PIECES OF INFORMATION</u>
4-61.	Workers in a field	1. Enemy is not present
4-62.	Absence of children in a village	2. Village is controlled by the enemy
4-63.	Absence of young men in a village	3. Action is about to take place
4-64.	Apparently normal activity in a village	

4-65. While evading the enemy in a strange country, you should use which of the following techniques because it is the best way to remain on your intended course?

1. Choose a man-made landmark in your direction of travel; then proceed toward it
2. Choose as a landmark a prominent natural feature in your direction of travel; then proceed toward it
3. Mark your route by cutting vegetation or by bending bushes and limbs

4-66. When following a trail that comes to a fork, what should you do?

1. Take the least traveled path
2. Take the most traveled path
3. Start to backtrack
4. Request further instructions

4-67. What should you do when you can no longer proceed on your own because of illness?

1. Seek help from friendly natives
2. Surrender before it is too late
3. Seek shelter and doctor yourself
4. Hide indefinitely

4-68. As an evader approaching friendly lines, which of the following steps should help you contact friendly frontline troops?

1. Shout out to them that you are a Seabee
2. Expose yourself and raise your arms as your approach
3. Display a white flag or another white object before exposing yourself
4. Fire your weapon three times as you approach

4-69. What information, if any, should you provide friendly frontline troops after having evaded the enemy ?

1. Any and all information requested
2. Immediate tactical information only
3. A description of the methods you used successfully during evasion
4. None

ASSIGNMENT 5

Textbook Assignment: "Evasion, Survival, and Escape," "Individual Protective Measures," "Entanglements," and "Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Defense." Pages 6-4 through 9-5.

Learning Objective: Denote principles and techniques of survival for individuals or group leaders during evasion.

5-1. If you find yourself isolated behind enemy lines, the letters of what keyword tell you what to do?

1. E-V-A-S-I-O-N
2. E-S-C-A-P-E
3. S-U-R-V-I-V-A-L
4. K-O-C-O-A

5-2. When sizing up the situation after finding yourself isolated behind enemy lines, what three factors should you consider?

1. Escape routes, weather, and water
2. Yourself, the enemy, and the weather
3. The enemy, water, and escape routes
4. The country, yourself, and the enemy

5-3. After being cut off from your troops, you get to a safe, comfortable place where you have time to think and look things over. What should be your first action?

1. Try to contact your group leader
2. Start writing a diary
3. Form a plan of survival
4. Prepare to defend your position

5-4. Which of the following feelings is natural and provides an extra shot of energy when you need it?

1. Loneliness
2. Fear
3. Hunger
4. Eagerness

5-5. Isolated within enemy territory, you need something that is not handy. Which of the following actions should you take?

1. Learn basic skills
2. Seek and destroy
3. Improvise
4. Act like a native

Learning Objective: Identify requirements and responsibilities of a group leader while he or his group are isolated behind enemy lines.

5-6. As the leader of a group evading capture while attempting to return to friendly forces, you should take which of the following actions to keep the group organized?

1. Ensure the group is kept well-informed
2. Change the evasion plan from day to day
3. Assign tasks to individuals based on expediency

5-7. In making decisions for an evasion group, which, if any, of the following actions should be taken by the group leader?

1. Ignore advice volunteered by other members of the group
2. Ask for information and advice from other members of the group
3. Offer two courses of action, then let the other members of the group decide which is better
4. None of the above

Learning Objective: Specify survival techniques to be used while evading the enemy.

5-8. To maintain efficiency, you need, as a minimum, what amount of water each day?

1. 1 pint
2. 2 quarts
3. 1 quart
4. 1 gallon

5-9. The water table is closest to the surface in which of the following places?

1. Lands overlooking river valleys
2. Rock-covered hilltops
3. Low-lying forests
4. Large, open fields

5-10. To obtain drinking water from the seashore, you should dig holes in the sand approximately what distance above the high-tide mark at low tide?

1. 100 yards
2. 200 yards
3. 100 feet
4. 50 feet

5-11. What is the proper method for extracting water from a growing vine?

1. Cut the vine in 24- to 36-inch lengths, remove the outer covering, then suck out the water
2. Cut a deep notch high on the vine, cut the vine off close to the ground, then let the water drip into your mouth or a container
3. Cut the vine in short sections and beat them with a rock over a pan to catch the water
4. Remove the outer covering of the vine, cut the inner pulp in short sections, then chew the sections

5-12. After estimating that you will be on your own for 30 days, you should plan to budget your food supply in which of the following ways?

1. One half for the first 15 days and one half for the last 15 days
2. Two thirds for the first 15 days and one third for the last 15 days
3. Three fourths for the first 15 days and one fourth for the last 15 days
4. One third for the first 10 days and two-thirds for the last 20 days

5-13. Nuts and seeds provide what nutrient that the human body requires to function efficiently?

1. Calcium
2. Protein
3. Phosphate
4. Minerals

5-14. What type of fowl is easier to pluck dry, rather than after being scalded?

1. An eagle
2. A duck
3. A buzzard
4. A pheasant

- 5-15. What type of food is considered safest for eating?
1. Shrimp
 2. Crabs
 3. Eggs
 4. Shellfish
- 5-16. To increase the heat retention of a baking pit, you should line it with which of the following materials?
1. Charcoal
 2. Leaves
 3. Dirt
 4. Stones
- 5-17. What are the ideal dimensions of a smoking pit?
1. 1 foot wide and 2 feet deep
 2. 2 feet wide and 1 foot deep
 3. 1/2 yard wide and 1 yard deep
 4. 1 yard wide and 1 yard deep
- 5-18. You can determine whether a plant growing in the tropics is edible . by
1. tasting it
 2. noticing whether wild animals eat it
 3. examining the leaves
 4. smelling it

Learning Objective: Stipulate ways to plan for a successful escape and the actions required to aid you in maintaining your health.

- 5-19. If captured, you should begin planning your escape at which of the following times?
1. After arriving at the POW camp
 2. 2 days after being captured
 3. 5 days after being captured so you have time to observe the enemy's habits
 4. Immediately after being captured

- 5-20. After being captured, when, if ever, is the best time for you to try and escape?
1. During the first week of capture
 2. Approximately 2 weeks after capture
 3. As soon as possible
 4. Never
- 5-21. After you have escaped, what is the best time to arrive at friendly lines?
1. Dusk
 2. Dawn
 3. Midnight
 4. Noon
- 5-22. To keep your cache of escape material from being noticed and taken away while in a POW camp, you should hide it in which of the following locations?
1. In your locker
 2. In your pockets or clothing
 3. In a hole in the ground or under the floor of your room
- 5-23. What is a good way to persuade your captors to provide you with laundry service and a bath?
1. Tell the guards that you are infested with lice
 2. Complain to the guards that you intend to write the International Red Cross if they do not grant your request
 3. Tell the guards that you will cooperate with them if they provide soap and water

Learning Objective: Specify principles of cover and concealment and their application in construction of a fighting emplacement.

5-24. Which of the following positions can protect you against flat trajectory fire?

1. Reverse slopes
2. Ravines and hollows
3. Fighting emplacements
4. Each of the above

5-25. Which of the following locations can be an excellent combat position?

1. One with maximum cover only
2. One with maximum concealment only
3. One with maximum cover and concealment

5-26. As a means of covering and concealing most of your head and body while occupying a temporary battlefield position, you should take which of the following actions?

1. Maintain a high profile
2. Choose a position close to a river
3. Observe the enemy and keep silent
4. Observe and fire around the sides of objects

5-27. What is the first principle of concealment?

1. Keep low
2. Move only when necessary
3. Expose nothing that shines
4. Use all available concealment

5-28. A fresh soil parapet or ridge around a fighting emplacement should have what approximate dimensions?

1. 1 foot high and 3 feet wide
2. 2 feet high and 4 feet wide
3. 6 inches high and 3 feet wide
4. 6 inches high and 4 feet wide

5-29. What is the simplest type of dug-in emplacement?

1. A camouflaged fighting hole
2. A skirmisher's trench
3. A cut-timber revetment
4. A cave hole

Learning Objective: Specify the principles of camouflage and some methods of camouflaging a temporary battlefield position, yourself, your equipment, buildings, and supply points.

5-30. What is the purpose of camouflaging?

1. To keep the enemy from seeing you, your position, or your equipment
2. To keep the enemy from firing on you or your position
3. To afford protection against small-arms fire
4. To afford protection against the effects of aerial bombs

5-31. The web equipment of your 782 gear has faded and no camouflage paint is available. In which, if any, of the following ways should you camouflage your equipment using mud?

1. Make irregular patterns that blend with the terrain around you
2. Make regular patterns that contrast with the terrain around you
3. Spray a thin layer of mud evenly over all your equipment
4. None of the above

5-32. Which of the following practices is recommended for applying loam and light green face paint?

1. Paint shiny areas with loam and shadow areas with light green paint
2. Paint shiny areas with light green paint and shadow areas with loam
3. Paint hands with light green paint and wrists with loam

- 5-33. Which of the following materials should NOT be substituted for face paint unless the medical officer approves its use?
1. Lampblack
 2. Burnt cork
 3. Charcoal
 4. Mud
- 5-34. When netting is used to camouflage a building, it should be placed over the whole building when the roof is steeper than how many degrees?
1. 10°
 2. 20°
 3. 30°
 4. 40°
- 5-35. Which of the following methods aids in maintaining the camouflage discipline at supply points?
1. Maximum alteration of the terrain
 2. Minimum of changes in the appearance of the terrain
 3. Control of debris
 4. Both 2 and 3 above
-
- Learning Objective: Identify design features of wire entanglements and recognize their construction and handling procedures.
-
- 5-36. Barbed wire entanglements are designed to slow the movement of (a) what type of troops with (b) what type of obstacle?
1. (a) Airborne (b) natural
 2. (a) Infantry (b) natural
 3. (a) Airborne (b) artificial
 4. (a) Infantry (b) artificial
- 5-37. What are the three classifications of barbed wire?
1. Tactical, protective, and supplementary
 2. Protective, fixed, and supplementary
 3. Portable, protective, and tactical
 4. Tactical, protective, and fixed
- 5-38. Portable barbed wire entanglements are used for which of the following reasons?
1. For temporarily closing gaps in lanes
 2. To permit assembly in rear areas
 3. For rapid installation in forward positions
 4. Each of the above
- 5-39. Antipersonnel obstacles should be positioned to allow for which of the following actions?
1. Adequate surveillance by day
 2. Adequate surveillance by night
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. Throwing of hand grenades
- 5-40. You should take which of the following safety precautions while handling barbed wire?
1. Wear standard combat gear
 2. Wear standard barbed wire gauntlets
 3. Wear heavy leather gloves
 4. Either 2 or 3 above, depending on availability or preference
- 5-41. For field users, which of the following characteristics of barbed-steel tape are the most significant?
1. Width and thickness
 2. Weight and interval between barbs
 3. Width of barb and breaking load
 4. Weight and breaking load

- 5-42. What type of barbed-steel tape is the most effective?
1. Single apron
 2. Double apron
 3. Triple apron
- 5-43. What is the major disadvantage of barbed-steel tape?
1. It requires a dispenser for installation
 2. It can be seen by the enemy
 3. Its breaking strength
 4. It is not recoverable for reuse
- 5-44. You can increase the effectiveness of the standard double-apron fence by taking which of the following steps?
1. Make the top wire knee-high
 2. Raise the top wire to preclude stepping over it
 3. Place low wires 4 inches above the ground
 4. Both 2 and 3 above
- 5-45. What is the major advantage of concertina wire?
1. It can be used repeatedly
 2. It is much harder to cut
 3. It is sold commercially
 4. Each of the above
- 5-46. When expanded, barbed-tape concertina comes in what lengths?
1. 25 feet
 2. 50 feet
 3. 75 feet
 4. 100 feet
- 5-47. When installing barbed wire, you should tighten it in which of the following ways?
1. Rack it with a driftpin or short stick
 2. Use the M16 bayonet
 3. Assign two men to pull on the top strand
 4. Attach the wire to a truck and pull slowly
- 5-48. What step is accomplished in phase one of installing a four-strand cattle fence?
1. Unrolling the wire
 2. Laying out and installing the pickets and the wire
 3. Tightening the wire
 4. Installing the bottom fence wire
- 5-49. As an obstacle, the triple-standard concertina fence is better than which of the following other fences ?
1. Single concertina
 2. Double concertina
 3. Double apron
 4. Triple apron
- 5-50. You should use a knife rest with barbed wire for which of the following types of barriers?
1. Permanent
 2. Movable
 3. Semipermanent
 4. Unsecured
- 5-51. Trip wires should be placed about how many feet from the FEBA?
1. 18 to 48
 2. 31 to 89
 3. 48 to 81
 4. 98 to 131
-
- Learning Objective: Describe the effects of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons.
-
- 5-52. Chemical agents can be used to produce temporary incapacitation.
1. True
 2. False
- 5-53. Of the following CBR weapons, which one is NOT a type of chemical antipersonnel agent?
1. Casualty
 2. Incapacitating
 3. Incendiary
 4. Harassing

- 5-54. Of the following chemical agents, which one is the most effective and lethal?
1. Blood
 2. Choking
 3. Blister
 4. Nerve
- 5-55. What type of chemical agent interferes with mental processes that control body functions?
1. Harassing
 2. Cumulative nerve
 3. Nonlethal incapacitating
 4. Nontoxic blister
- 5-56. What method of transmission is the most efficient for delivering biological agents?
1. Contamination
 2. Animals
 3. Insects
 4. Aerosols
- 5-57. The effects of a nuclear explosion are divided into what categories?
1. Direct, indirect, and heat
 2. Blast, heat, and nuclear radiation
 3. Primary and secondary
 4. Primary radiation and nuclear radiation
- 5-58. Secondary blast injuries from nuclear weapons can be caused by which of the following forces?
1. Flying debris
 2. Blinding light
 3. Air shock wave
 4. Each of the above
- 5-59. Permanent damage to your eyes can occur from thermal radiation at a distance of how many miles from a large-yield nuclear weapon?
1. 10
 2. 20
 3. 30
 4. 40
- 5-60. What type of nuclear radiation has little penetrating power?
1. Alpha
 2. Beta
 3. Neutron
 4. Gamma
- 5-61. You can avoid internal contamination from radiation by which, in any, of the following means?
1. Use a concrete bunker
 2. Wear battle dress
 3. Wear a protective mask
 4. None of the above
- 5-62. Exposure to a nerve agent is indicated by which of the following symptoms?
1. Irritation to the throat
 2. Tightness of the chest
 3. The eyes feel gritty
 4. Intense itching
-
- Learning Objective: Recognize the symptoms and effects of CBR agents.
-
- 5-63. Burns from mustard vapor are most severe in which of the following body areas?
1. Moist
 2. Ear
 3. scalp
 4. Exposed skin only
- 5-64. The severity of the symptoms produced by blood agents depends on what factor(s)?
1. Concentration of the agent only
 2. Duration of exposure only
 3. Concentration of the agent and duration of exposure

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 5-65 THROUGH 5-68, SELECT THE AGENT FROM COLUMN B THAT CAUSES SYMPTOMS SPECIFIED IN COLUMN A. THE RESPONSES IN COLUMN B MAY BE USED MORE THAN ONCE.

<u>A. Symptoms</u>	<u>B. Agents</u>
5-65. Pepperlike burning of the eyes, nose, and air passages, followed by flow of tears and repeated coughing and sneezing	1. Blister 2. Choking 3. Vomiting
5-66. Eyes water, feel gritty, become sore and bloodshot; eye-lids become red and swollen	
5-67. Deep breathing, violent convulsions within 20 to 30 seconds; breathing stops in 1 minute	
5-68. Dryness of the throat, coughing, choking, tightness across the chest, nausea, and smarting and watering of the eyes	

5-69. The tear agent CS causes incapacitation within how many seconds?

1. 1 to 2
2. 20 to 60
3. 3 to 8
4. 10 to 20

5-70. A CBR victim that appears drunk is suffering from what type of agent?

1. Choking
2. Nerve
3. Incapacitating
4. Vomiting

ASSIGNMENT 6

Textbook Assignment: "Chemical, Biological, and Radiological (CBR) Defense" and "First Aid and Field Sanitation." Pages 9-5 through 10-28.

Learning Objective: Recognize Seabee CBR defense responsibilities.

- 6-1. The planning of the overall CBR defensive measures for an encampment is the responsibility of what individual?
1. The chief of staff
 2. The security officer
 3. The battalion commander
 4. The operations officer
- 6-2. What measure is considered the best defense against a chemical attack?
1. Protective equipment maintenance
 2. CBR training
 3. Decontamination of personnel and equipment
 4. Constant monitoring with detection equipment
- 6-3. When, if ever, should you cross contaminated terrain?
1. During the hottest part of the day
 2. Approximately 24 hours after the initial attack
 3. Only when absolutely necessary
 4. Never
- 6-4. MOPP stands for which of the following CBR defense terms?
1. Mission, orientation, planning, and preparation
 2. Mission-oriented protective posture
 3. Military operation protective plan
 4. Mobile-oriented protective posture
- 6-5. When the M9 chemical agent detector paper turns red, it is indicating the presence of what type of agent?
1. Liquid nerve
 2. Vapor nerve
 3. Liquid blood
 4. Vapor blood
- 6-6. To what part of the body should you attach the self-adhesive M9 paper?
1. Upper part of the left arm
 2. Upper part of the right arm
 3. Lower part of the left leg
 4. Lower part of the right leg
- 6-7. When you are the first to learn of a chemical attack, which, if any, of the following actions should you take first?
1. Sound the alarm
 2. Assist stricken buddies
 3. Don your protective mask
 4. None of the above
- 6-8. After a chemical agent attack, you should not unmask until authorized by your immediate commander.
1. True
 2. False
- 6-9. To neutralize or remove chemical contamination from exposed skin, you should use what kit?
1. M150AE
 2. M190AC
 3. M78A1
 4. M258A1

6-10.	If you develop the symptoms of nerve-agent poisoning, what medication, if any, should you use?		<hr/> Learning Objective: Recognize and describe Seabee CBR defensive equipment. <hr/>
	1. Amyl-nitrite Mod 1 2. Morphine 3. Atropine (NAAK) Mark I 4. None	6-16.	The two-piece permeable protective clothing may be worn for a maximum of how many days? 1. 6 2. 8 3. 12 4. 14
6-11.	A Seabee may use a maximum of how many NAAK injectors without authorization from medical personnel?		
	1. One 2. Two 3. Three 4. Four	6-17.	The CBR field protective mask does NOT protect you from which of the following agents? 1. Mustard gas 2. G-vapors 3. Carbon monoxide 4. Hydrogen cyanide
6-12.	After taking atropine to overcome the effects of a nerve agent, what symptom is a good sign of recovery?		
	1. Dryness of the mouth 2. Appetite returns 3. Limber arms and legs 4. Double vision clears up	6-18.	The filter on the MCU-2/P mask must be replaced under which of the following circumstances? 1. Every 20 days of prolonged use 2. When directed by your squad leader 3. Only after immersion in water 4. When the lot number series is expired
6-13.	When an enemy aircraft flies low over your area and produces a mist, more than likely this is an indication of what type of warfare?		
	1. Biological 2. Chemical 3. Radiological 4. Each of the above	6-19.	The automatic chemical agent alarm alerts personnel in what manner? 1. By an audio signal only 2. By changing colors of its chromate paper 3. By both audio and visual signals 4. By a digital readout of the air content
6-14.	What is the best defense before a nuclear attack?		
	1. Get inside a building 2. Wear full clothing 3. Dig in 4. Don your mask	6-20.	The M43 detection unit is orientated in what way? 1. Toward the location of the enemy 2. By wind direction 3. Downhill
6-15.	What is the first indication of a nuclear attack?		
	1. Loud noise 2. Intense light 3. Intense heat 4. Shock wave		

6-21. What standard tactical doismeter is used by the Seabees?

1. IM-174/PD
2. CD-316/PD
3. IM-143A/PD
4. AN126/PD

Learning Objective: Describe the mission-oriented protective posture and its limitations.

6-22. Combat operations are conducted under the MOPP system except when there is no CBR threat.

1. True
2. False

6-23. Of the following factors, which one does NOT limit the flexibility of MOPP?

1. Surrounding temperature
2. Training level
3. Personal needs
4. Fatigue level of the troops

Learning Objective: Recognize the markers used in CBR contaminated areas.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 6-24 THROUGH 6-27, SELECT THE AGENT FROM COLUMN B THAT MATCHES THE DESCRIPTION OF THE TRIANGULAR CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION MARKER SPECIFIED IN COLUMN A. RESPONSES IN COLUMN B MAY BE USED MORE THAN ONCE .

	A. MARKER DESCRIPTION	B. AGENT
6-24.	A blue triangle with red letters on the side facing away from the contamination	1. Gas 2. Bio-logical 3. Radiol-logical
6-25.	A white triangle with black letters	4. Chemical Minefield
6-26.	A yellow triangle with red letters	
6-27.	A red triangle with yellow letters	

Learning Objective: Define first aid and identify the general first-aid rules.

6-28. What is the definition of first aid?

1. Emergency care given to a sick or injured person
2. Aid given by trained medical personnel
3. Emergency care that takes the place of medical care
4. Permanent assistance given to an injured person

6-29. When should you send for medical help in an emergency?

1. Before transporting the injured
2. Immediately after you have evaluated the injuries
3. Only after you have administered first aid
4. As soon as possible

6-30. A basic rule of first aid states, "keep the victim lying down, head level with the body, until you have found out what kind of injury has taken place." Which of the following conditions warrants an exception to this rule?

1. Respiratory failure
2. Cardiac arrest
3. Shortness of breath
4. Traumatic amputation

6-31. When a victim shows signs of shock and the injuries permit, you should take which of the following actions?

1. Elevate the head 6 to 12 inches
2. Elevate the feet 6 to 12 inches
3. Elevate the legs 45 degrees
4. Keep the victim lying flat

6-32. It is advisable to remove some or all of the victim's clothing for what primary reason?

1. To keep the victim from becoming overheated
2. To prevent further injury to the victim
3. To use the clothing as padding for splints
4. To determine the full extent of the injuries

6-33. Under what circumstance, if any, should you touch an open wound with your fingers?

1. To stop severe bleeding
2. To remove a protruding foreign body
3. To replace protruding abdominal organs
4. None

6-34. When, if ever, should you move a victim with a serious fracture before immobilizing the bone?

1. When life threatening situations are present
2. Only when a doctor gives you permission
3. When the ambulance is delayed
4. Never

6-35. An injured person should be carried feet first when transported by litter for what reason?

1. To enable the lead litter bearer to see better
2. The rear litter bearer can observe the victim better
3. The rear litter bearer can protect the victim from being hit by flying debris
4. To distribute the victim's body weight more equally

Learning Objective: Define basic life support.

6-36. Basic life support consists of emergency techniques for recognizing and treating failures of the respiratory system only.

1. True
2. False

6-37. The primary emphasis of basic life support focuses on which of the following categories?

1. Abrasions, bleeding, and circulation
2. Bleeding, fractions, and airway
3. Circulation, transportation, and breathing
4. Airway, breathing, and circulation

Learning Objective: Recognize the signs of airway obstruction and describe the steps necessary to clear the airway.

6-38. Which of the following actions is recognized as the universal distress signal for choking?

1. Both hands straight up in the air
2. Clutching at the throat
3. Both arms held around the chest
4. Hands clutching at the heart

6-39. What problem is the most common cause of upper airway obstruction in a conscious person?

1. Broken neck
2. Improperly chewed food
3. Muscular contraction in the neck
4. Nondigestible objects

6-40. Weak, ineffective coughing, bluish skin around the lips, and high-pitched noise when inhaling are signs of what problem?

1. Inadequate air exchange
2. Upper respiratory infection
3. Inflamed tonsils closing off the throat
4. Obstruction of the airway not needing treatment

6-41. A rescuer should use the jaw thrust maneuver on a victim with an obstructed airway for what primary reason?

1. You cannot lift the jaw in the head and neck method
2. There is a suspected neck injury
3. Slapping someone on the back does not dislodge the obstruction
4. The victim has extensive facial injuries

6-42. After you have opened the airway, what step should you take?

1. Call for help
2. Treat bleeding
3. Check the mouth
4. Elevate the feet

6-43. When you reposition the head to ensure an open airway, you should check for breathing by following what procedure?

1. Watch the chest to see if it rises
2. Check the fingernails for bluish color
3. Hold your hand over the mouth and feel for air
4. Look, listen, and feel for air exchange

6-44. When the airway is obstructed, you may need to use which of the following methods?

1. Jaw thrust
2. Abdominal thrust
3. Chest thrust
4. Both 2 and 3 above

Learning Objective: Recognize and describe the steps necessary to perform artificial ventilation.

6-45. What is the purpose of artificial ventilation?

1. To provide an exchange of air until natural breathing is established
2. To provide arterial circulation until the heart beat is restarted
3. To assist a person who is breathing naturally, but with some difficulty
4. To remove or dislodge an obstruction in a victim's airway

6-46. What is the rate of breathing in mouth-to-mouth ventilation?

1. One breath every 12 seconds
2. One breath every 5 seconds
3. Four breaths every 5 seconds
4. Five breaths per minute

Learning Objective: Recognize and describe the steps necessary to perform CPR.

6-47. You come upon a victim who appears unconscious. What immediate action should you take?

1. Begin CPR
2. Attempt artificial ventilation
3. Take a carotid pulse
4. Try to arouse the victim

6-48. When positioning your hands in preparation to start CPR, take care to ensure that you

1. do not place the heel of your hand on the xiphoid process
2. bend your elbows
3. spread your fingers out evenly on the chest
4. kneel directly above the victim's head

6-49. When one rescuer is performing CPR, what is the ratio of compressions to ventilations?

1. 5 to 2
2. 5 to 5
3. 15 to 2
4. 15 to 5

Learning Objective: Describe the methods used to control bleeding.

6-50. When an artery is cut near the surface, blood exits the wound in what manner?

1. In a steady stream
2. Off and on
3. spurts synchronized with the heart beat
4. When the artery is deep, the tissues prevent the blood from exiting the wound

6-51. What is the first method you should use to control bleeding?

1. Elevation
2. Pressure points
3. Tourniquet
4. Direct pressure

6-52. When, if ever, should you remove a pressure dressing from a wound?

1. A clean dressing becomes available
2. The dressing becomes saturated with blood
3. The victim complains of discomfort
4. Never

6-53. To control hemorrhaging from one leg, you should use direct pressure and what other first-aid procedure?

1. Elevate the limb
2. Apply a splint
3. Apply a tourniquet
4. Treat for shock

6-54. A tourniquet should be used as a means to control bleeding only under which of the following conditions?

1. When an artery is cut
2. As a last resort
3. For a deep laceration
4. After a limb is deeply cut

6-55. When a tourniquet has been applied but medical help is not expected to arrive for several hours, what should you do about the tourniquet?

1. Leave it in place and do not loosen it
2. Loosen it if the bleeding appears to have stopped
3. Loosen it every 20 minutes
4. Loosen it every 2 hours

6-56. A person that has lost a large amount of blood should be treated for which of the following problems?

1. Shock
2. Respiratory failure
3. Cardiac arrest
4. All of the above

Learning Objective: Define shock and identify its signs, symptoms, and treatment.

6-57. Shock may be defined by which of the following conditions?

1. Too much carbon dioxide in the blood
2. Circulatory interference resulting from internal injuries
3. Too little oxygen in the blood
4. Disturbance of blood circulation

- 6-58. What are the signs of shock?
1. Skin hot and dry, pupils dilated, pulse rapid and weak
 2. Skin hot and dry, pupils constricted, pulse slow and strong
 3. Skin moist and clammy, pupils dilated, pulse rapid and weak
 4. Skin moist and clammy, pupils constricted, pulse slow and strong
- 6-59. When should a seriously injured person be treated for shock?
1. As soon as symptoms develop
 2. Immediately, even when symptoms are not present
 3. When authorized by a physician
 4. Only when bleeding is present
- 6-60. Because conserving body heat is important in treating shock, which of the following body warmers are recommended to ensure adequate heat conservation?
1. Hot-water bottles
 2. Heating pads
 3. Dry blankets
 4. Warm, moist towels
- 6-61. Shock victims should be placed in what position?
1. Elevate the injured part
 2. Elevate the head above the feet
 3. Elevate the feet and legs above the head
 4. Place the victim on the uninjured side
-
- Learning Objective: Identify the cause and treatment of injuries caused by exposure to heat or cold.
-
- 6-62. Excessive exercise and gulping large quantities of cold drinks can cause what heat exposure problem?
1. Heat exhaustion
 2. Heat prostration
 3. Heatstroke
 4. Heat cramps
- 6-63. What is the most common condition resulting from exposure to hot environments?
1. Heat exhaustion
 2. Heat prostration
 3. Heat cramps
 4. Heatstroke
- 6-64. Which of the following heat injuries is a true life-or-death situation?
1. Heat cramps
 2. Heatstroke
 3. Heat prostration
 4. Heat exhaustion
- 6-65. What is the purpose of all first-aid measures concerning heatstroke?
1. To restore salt and water
 2. To relieve shock
 3. To prevent convulsions
 4. To lower body temperature
- 6-66. What type of weather causes the most severe cold injuries?
1. Cold, wet, and windy
 2. Cold, dry, and windy
 3. Cold, wet, and calm
 4. Cold, dry, and calm
- 6-67. What is the first symptom of hypothermia?
1. Cyanosis
 2. Anxiety
 3. Shivering
 4. Listlessness

6-68. What is the most readily available first-aid method for treating a victim of hypothermia during field operations?

1. Warm, moist towels
2. Electric blankets
3. Warm water baths
4. "Buddy warming"

6-69. You should NOT take which of the following actions for frost-bitten fingers?

1. Warm them with body heat
2. Immerse them in warm water
3. Use covered hot-water bottles
4. Rub them

6-70. You should allow a deeply frost-bitten area to remain frozen in which of the following circumstances?

1. The diagnosis has not been confirmed
2. To minimize the severity of pain
3. There is a possibility of refreezing after thawing
4. To increase the acclimatization process

ASSIGNMENT 7

Textbook Assignment: "First Aid and Field Sanitation," "Organic Communications Equipment," and "Hand Grenades, Land Mines, and Booby Traps." Pages 10-30 through 12-12.

Learning Objective: Identify the treatment of first aid to victims of various types of burns.

7-1. A burn in which the skin is reddened but not blistered is what type of burn?

1. First degree
2. Second degree
3. Third degree
4. Fourth degree

7-2. What effect does cold water have on thermal burns?

1. It relaxes the victim
2. It relieves pain
3. It increases tissue swelling
4. It speeds up blister formation

7-3. With of the following chemical burns should NOT be flushed with water?

1. Dry lime and carbolic acid
2. Atropine and dry lime
3. Carbolic acid and amyl nitrite
4. Phenol and carbolic acid

Learning Objective: Recognize the steps in treating and immobilizing a fracture.

7-4. What is the main reason for immobilizing a fracture?

1. To prevent further injury
2. To eliminate pain and swelling
3. To decrease blood circulation
4. To increase blood circulation

7-5. To fit well and provide adequate immobilization to an injured part, you must have a splint with which of the following features?

1. It must be strong, rigid, and applied tightly
2. It must be extended 3 inches above and below a fracture
3. It must be twice the width of the limb
4. It must be well padded at body contact areas

7-6. When applying splints, you should leave the fingers exposed for what reason?

1. To allow use of the fingers
2. To tell whether the splint is too tight
3. To check when the swelling goes down

7-7. To minimize danger to the lungs and heart of a victim with fractured ribs, you should take which of the following actions?

1. Strap the ribs with adhesive tape
2. Keep the victim comfortable and quiet
3. Lay the victim on the injured side
4. Give the victim oxygen

7-8. Victims suspected of having spine fractures should be treated as though they have which of the following injuries?

1. Advanced shock
2. Broken neck
3. Broken pelvis
4. Ruptured bladder

Learning Objective: Identify field sanitation methods used to dispose of human waste and garbage.

7-9. For each day you anticipate using the straddle trench latrine, it should be dug how many feet deeper?

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

7-10. Dirt should be placed over human waste in a trench latrine at which of the following times?

1. Once a day
2. Twice a day
3. Once every 2 days
4. After every use

7-11. What is the most common method of garbage disposal?

1. Burning
2. Burial
3. Chemical treatment
4. Extraction at sea

Learning Objective: Identify the procedures taken to purify drinking water.

7-12. When water is taken from natural sources, what should you assume about the water?

1. It is good, clear water
2. It is contaminated and should be treated
3. It may be contaminated, but treat only if deemed necessary

7-13. You have filled a 1-quart canteen and the water is cloudy. You should add how many iodine water purification tablets to purify the water?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four

7-14. Before drinking iodine-treated water made in your canteen, you should wait what length of time?

1. 15 minutes
2. 17 minutes
3. 25 minutes
4. 30 minutes

Learning Objective: Recognize the fundamentals of tactical combat communications.

7-15. The most common means of communication is

1. visual signaling
2. transmitting electrically
3. writing
4. speaking

7-16. For a company engaged in a static defense, the primary means of communications is by

1. radio
2. telephone
3. flares
4. horns

7-17. Under normal circumstances, what unit establishes and maintains lateral communications between two adjacent units?

1. The larger unit
2. The unit on the left
3. The unit on the right
4. The smaller unit

7-18. In a Naval Construction Force (NCF) convoy, the primary means of communications is usually by

1. whistles
2. flags
3. smoke
4. radio

7-19. Of the communications used by the Seabees, what method is least secure from enemy monitoring?

1. Visual
2. Wire
3. Radio
4. Courier

Learning Objective: Identify the radio and telephone sets in general use in the Naval Construction Force, their characteristics, components, and operating procedures.

7-20. The battery for the AN/PRC-77 radio provides a maximum of how many hours of operation?

1. 10
2. 20
3. 30
4. 40

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 7-21 THROUGH 7-23, REFER TO FIGURE 11-2.

7-21. Of the steps listed, which is the first step in setting up the AN/PRC-77 radio set for operation?

1. Plug in the antenna
2. Plug in the headset
3. Turn function switch 3 to ON
4. Set the frequency band switch

7-22. You may reduce the rushing noise heard on the AN/PRC-77 when no signal is being received by turning function switch 3 to what position?

1. Lite
2. Retrans
3. Squelch
4. Off

7-23. When operating the AN/PRC-77 radio, you press the handset switch for which of the following reasons?

1. To talk and release it to listen
2. To listen and release it to talk
3. To the right to talk and to the left to listen
4. To the left to talk and to the right to listen

7-24. The TA-312/PT telephone has a receiving or transmitting range of about how many miles?

1. 8 to 12
2. 14 to 22
3. 28 to 33
4. 38 to 45

7-25. To set the TA-1/PT telephone buzzer volume for less than maximum, what must you do?

1. Turn the buzzer volume control knob fully counterclockwise
2. Turn the buzzer volume control knob fully clockwise
3. Request the distant switchboard or party for a ringing signal; then adjust the volume by rotating the buzzer volume knob clockwise when the buzzer sounds
4. Request the distant switchboard or party for a ringing signal; then adjust the volume by rotating the buzzer volume knob counterclockwise when the buzzer sounds

7-26. Refer to figure 11-22. What switch if any, of the SB-22/PT telephone switchboard enables you to use its lamp as a silent alarm?

1. Ringing
2. Night alarm and light
3. Visual and audible alarm
4. None

- 7-27. Refer to figure 11-23. What controls provide the means for interconnecting the lines or trunks through the jacks?
1. Jacks
 2. Signals
 3. Cord plugs
 4. Each of the above
- 7-28. When operating the SB-22/PT switchboard, you have an incoming call when the line signals change color from
1. white to black
 2. black to blue
 3. blue to white
 4. black to white
-
- Learning Objective: Select the correct definitions of terms pertaining to radio and telephone communicating procedures.
-
- 7-29. A word or combination of words that identifies a specific radio station is known as its
1. proword
 2. precedence
 3. net call sign
 4. call sign
- 7-30. To expedite traffic, you use a word or phrase that has been assigned a specific meaning for telephone and radio transmission purposes. This is what type of word?
1. Proword
 2. Precedence
 3. Catenary
 4. Net control
- 7-31. Numbers that are part of the text of a message should be preceded by what proword?
1. Numbers
 2. Numerals
 3. Figures
 4. Digits
- 7-32. To identify a radio message that is lowest in order of importance, you should use which of the following precedence prowords?
1. Flash
 2. Deferred
 3. Routine
 4. Priority
-
- Learning Objective: Identify principles of communications by messenger and signals.
-
- 7-33. What is the most secure and dependable means of communications as used by a rifle company?
1. Radio
 2. Wire
 3. Arm-and-hand signals
 4. Messenger
- 7-34. When writing a message to be sent by messenger, you should use which of the following techniques?
1. Pad it with extra words to confuse the enemy
 2. Make it as brief as possible
 3. Provide all the information you have on the topic
- 7-35. A combat messenger should possess which of the following skills?
1. Use of cover and concealment
 2. Use of maps and compass
 3. Recognition of units and their CPs
 4. All of the above

7-36. During daylight hours, special signals warn of approaching danger. These signals should be supplemented in which of the following ways at night?

1. With lights that shine in the direction of danger
2. With shots fired in the direction of danger
3. With an oral description that includes the direction of danger

7-37. The signal to execute a movement in unison should be followed by what other signal?

1. ATTENTION
2. READY
3. FORWARD
4. SHIFT

7-38. To indicate the direction that a column is to move, the signaler, using hand-and-arm signals, takes what action?

1. Faces that direction
2. Points with his arm
3. Waves his arms in that direction

Learning Objective: Identify the elements and format of operation orders.

7-39. The standard operation order format includes a total of how many numbered paragraphs in the body?

1. Nine
2. Seven
3. Three
4. Five

7-40. Spoken orders that are recorded verbatim by the receiver are known as

1. oral orders
2. dictated orders
3. recorded orders

7-41. The topics of the paragraphs in the body of an operation order may be remembered by what code word?

1. SMAEC
2. SMCEA
3. SMCAE
4. SMEAC

7-42. When issued by the squad leader, an operation order contains a total of how many main topics?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Five

7-43. Where in the operation order is a supporting unit usually shown?

1. In paragraph 1d
2. In paragraph 1a
3. Under the headquarters that commands it
4. Under the headquarters of the major unit supported

Learning Objective: Denote the purpose of annexes to an operation order and rules for the preparation of an operation order.

7-44. What is the purpose of the operation order annexes?

1. To amplify the operation order
2. To set forth the basic mission
3. To repeat instructions given in the operation order
4. To provide step-by-step procedures

7-45. Boundaries of zones of responsibility, action, or movement are usually designated to what map features?

1. Political jurisdictional boundaries
2. Lines of latitude and longitude
3. Military grid lines
4. Terrain features

- 7-46. In an operation order, geographic names are written in what format?
1. Lettered in italics
 2. Handwritten in lowercase letters except for the first letter
 3. Written or printed in capital letters
 4. Underlined
- 7-47. Areas may be designated by naming a series of limiting points in what manner?
1. Counterclockwise from the enemy's right front
 2. Clockwise from the enemy's left front
 3. Counterclockwise from the friendly troops right front
 4. Clockwise from the friendly troops left front

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 7-48 THROUGH 7-53, REFER TO FIGURE 11-36 AND SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE NUMBER OF THE MAIN PARAGRAPH OF THE PATROL LEADER'S ORDER THAT CONTAINS THE SUBTOPIC IN COLUMN A. RESPONSES IN COLUMN B MAY BE USED MORE THAN ONCE.

<u>A. SUBTOPICS</u>		<u>B. MAIN PARAGRAPH NUMBERS</u>
7-48. Uniforms	1.	1
7-49. Password	2.	5
7-50. Enemy forces	3.	3
7-51. Rations	4.	4
7-52. Team duties		
7-53. Ammunition		

Learning Objective: Identify types of hand grenades and specify their components, principles of operation, uses, and procedures for throwing and handling them safely.

- 7-54. Fragmentation and chemical hand grenades are used primarily against what type of targets?
1. Material
 2. Vehicles
 3. Structures
 4. Personnel
- 7-55. The MK1 illumination grenade provides 55,000 candlepower of light for a maximum of how many seconds?
1. 15
 2. 25
 3. 30
 4. 40
- 7-56. When, if ever, can the safety pin of the MK1 illuminating grenade, be replaced?
1. During the training phase of hand grenade throwing
 2. As long as the safety lever has not been released
 3. Only during combat conditions
 4. Never
- 7-57. Practice and training grenades are used for which of the following purposes?
1. To train personnel in sending smoke signals
 2. To expose personnel to the effects of tear gas
 3. To familiarize personnel in the care and handling of service grenades
- 7-58. The fuzes for casualty-producing hand grenades have a delay time of how many seconds?
1. 1 to 2
 2. 2 to 3
 3. 3 to 4
 4. 4 to 5
- 7-59. A fragmentation type of hand grenade uses which, if any, of the following fuze assemblies?
1. Ignition
 2. Impact
 3. Flammable
 4. None of the above

7-60. The arming sleeve is held in place before the grenade is thrown in what type of grenade?

1. Fragmentation
2. Riot control
3. Illuminating
4. Practice

7-61. If a grenade armed with the impacting detonating fuze is accidentally dropped after the safety pin has been removed, what action must you take to ensure the safety of friendly personnel?

1. Pick it up and replace the safety pin
2. Pick it up and throw it to a safe area
3. Leave it where it is, shout "grenade", and seek cover
4. Kick it or toss it into a nearby sump or ditch

7-62. The safety lever of a chemical hand grenade should NOT be released before it is thrown for what reason?

1. There is an extremely short time-delay fuze
2. There is danger of the lever hitting friendly personnel
3. The time delay fuze is too long to do otherwise safely
4. The fuze may not become activated

Learning Objective: Specify the purpose of land mines and the methods of detonating and disposing of them.

7-63. Land mines are used to inflict casualties or damage against

1. heavy equipment only
2. enemy personnel only
3. enemy personnel and vehicles
4. light tanks only

7-64. As a Seabee, what type of mine are you authorized to use?

1. Pull action
2. Pressure actuated
- 3* Antivehicle
4. Antipersonnel

Learning Objective: Give the uses, construction features, and range of the Claymore mine.

7-65. The Claymore mine used by Seabees is detonated by what means?

1. Pressure release
2. Trip wire
3. Pull or jerk
4. Electrical control

7-66. What type of explosive charge is used in the Claymore mine?

1. Dynamite
2. TNT
3. Composition C4
4. Black powder

7-67. Which of the following types of firing devices is used with the Claymore mine?

1. Pulse generator
2. Electric battery
3. Trip wire
4. Pressure fuze

7-68. What amount of wire is issued with the Claymore mine?

1. 100 feet
2. 200 feet
3. 100 yards
4. 200 yards

7-69. Complete instructions for use are in what location on a Claymore mine?

1. Bandoleer flap
2. Firing device
3. Back
4. Front

7-70. What is the most effective range of a Claymore mine, in meters?

1. 10 to 20
2. 20 to 30
3. 30 to 40
4. 40 to 50

ASSIGNMENT 8

Textbook Assignment: "Hand Grenades, Land Mines, and Booby Traps," and "Organic Support Weapons: M203 and Machine Guns." Pages 12-12 through 13-31.

Learning Objective: Recognize the construction features of and uses for trip flares and the methods of setting and removing them.

- 8-1. As a Seabee, you should use trip flares for what function?
1. Continuous illumination
 2. Giving warning of attack or infiltration of the enemy
 3. Illuminating large areas
 4. Signaling other units
- 8-2. The mounting bracket and trigger mechanism of the trip flare are attached to what other part?
1. Upper cap
 2. Fuze
 3. Base cap
 4. Safety lever
- 8-3. You are changing defensive positions, and you wish to use the same trip flares in the new position. Before moving them to the new position, what should you do first?
1. Detach the trip wires from the triggers
 2. Rotate the trigger mechanisms to their original positions
 3. Depress the safety levers and replace the safety pins
 4. Remove the fuzes from the trip flares

Learning Objective: Differentiate between explosive and nonexplosive booby traps and give methods of triggering, likely places of concealment, and materials for making them.

- 8-4. A concealed device contrived to wound or kill when some harmless looking object is touched is known as a
1. Claymore mine
 2. land mine
 3. booby trap
 4. trip flare
- 8-5. What type of military force is most likely to use manufactured booby traps?
1. Attacking
 2. Retreating
 3. Defensive
 4. Ambush
- 8-6. What causes the safety lever in a mudball mine to be released?
1. Pulling the safety pin
 2. Breaking of the dried mud
 3. Exerting pressure on the fuze
 4. Pulling the 10- to 12-inch trip wire
- 8-7. A pit lined with boards that have spikes driven through them is known as what type of trap?
1. Punji stake trap
 2. Delaying booby trap
 3. Pit booby trap
 4. Spike board foot trap
- 8-8. A deadfall trap functions in what manner?
1. It swings down and strikes the intended victim
 2. It swings up and strikes the intended victim
 3. It detonates when the trip wire is touched
 4. It detonates when the victim falls into it

Learning Objective: Specify the methods of detecting mines and booby traps and protecting yourself against them.

8-9. What can the individual Seabee do to keep materials and equipment from falling into enemy hands and being used as mines or booby traps?

1. Safeguard the materials at the point of entry
2. Remove all mortar and artillery duds from the battle area
3. Remove all mines and booby traps from the battle area
4. Prevent littering of the battle area with discarded weapons and ammunition

8-10. What type of material should be placed in sandbags for use in vehicles?

1. Sand only
2. Sand and coarse gravel
3. Sand with large rocks
4. Sand with small rocks

8-11. When traveling in a truck convoy, you should place key personnel in what vehicle(s)?

1. The vehicle at the head of the convoy
2. Two vehicles, one at the front and one at the rear of the convoy
3. The same vehicle at the center of the convoy
4. Different vehicles dispersed throughout the convoy

Learning Objective: Specify procedures for installing an M203 grenade launcher on an M16A1 rifle.

8-12. The M203 grenade launcher fires what size round?

1. 10 mm
2. 20 mm
3. 30 mm
4. 40 mm

8-13. The leaf sight on an M203 grenade launcher allows the firer to select (a) what range, and in (b) what increments, in meters?

1. (a) 100 to 350 (b) 100
2. (a) 75 to 300 (b) 75
3. (a) 50 to 250 (b) 50
4. (a) 25 to 200 (b) 25

8-14. In what portion of an M203 grenade launcher are the components located that serve to fire or prevent accidental firing?

1. Barrel and barrel latch
2. Receiver assembly
3. Barrel stop
4. Bolt and bolt housing

Learning Objective: Recognize the steps used in clearing and firing an M203 grenade launcher.

8-15. Before clearing an M203 grenade launcher, you must follow what procedure?

1. Remove all live rounds from around the weapon
2. Remove any rounds or other obstruction
3. Clear the area of all personnel not needed to clear the weapon
4. Point the muzzle clear of all personnel within the area

8-16. When firing an M203 grenade launcher, you may use what position?

1. Prone
2. Standing
3. Sitting or kneeling
4. Each of the above

8-17. When using an M203 grenade launcher, you should not engage targets within what radius of unprotected, friendly troops?

1. 80 meters
2. 90 meters
3. 100 meters
4. 105 meters

Learning Objective: Describe the procedure used to correct an M203 grenade launcher misfire and define a stoppage in an M203.

8-18. What is a grenade launcher stoppage?

1. Any interruption of setting the launcher in position
2. Any interruption in the cycle of operation caused by faulty action of the weapon
3. Any interruption in the cycle of operation caused by the ammunition
4. Both 2 and 3 above

8-19. After a 30 second wait and while using the correct unloading procedures after a misfire with the grenade launcher, you should take which of the following actions?

1. Catch the ejected round
2. Reduce the distance of the ejected round
3. Both 1 and 2 above

Learning Objective: Describe the types of ammunition used and the safety precautions to be observed when firing an M203 grenade launcher.

8-20. What standard "A" type(s) of ammunition is/are used with the grenade launcher?

1. HE only
2. HE airburst and HE smokeless and flashless only
3. HE, HE airburst, smokeless and flashless, and HEDP only
4. TP, HE, HE airburst, smokeless and flashless, and HEDP

8-21. For safety, the rounds used in the grenade launcher are packed to prevent damage to the primer and diagonal ribs on the round by use of

1. shredded paper
2. plastic inserts
3. plastic "peanuts"
4. excelsior

8-22. When firing canopy smoke cartridges, you must be careful for which of the following reasons?

1. To prevent giving your position away
2. To prevent causing smoke inhalation
3. To prevent ignited projectiles from falling upon friendly troops
4. To prevent extremely explosive charges from going off prematurely

Learning Objective: Recognize the characteristics and data of an M60 machine gun.

8-23. An M60 machine gun barrel can be changed quickly because of which of the following features?

1. A standard length barrel
2. A locknut barrel fastener
3. A fixed head space
4. A nonfixed barrel adapter

- 8-24. The gunner must change an M60 machine gun barrel after what number of rounds in the rapid fire position?
1. 100
 2. 200
 3. 300
 4. 400
- 8-25. When the safety lever of an M60 machine gun is in the S position, what movement, if any, can you obtain from the bolt?
1. It can be pulled to the rear only
 2. It can be released to go forward only
 3. It can be pulled to the rear but cannot be released forward
 4. None
- 8-26. For maximum stability, an M60 machine gun should be fired from what mount?
1. Bipod mount only
 2. Tripod mount only
 3. Either a bipod or tripod mount
- 8-27. When using the traversing handwheel on an M60 machine gun, you can traverse the gun from the center how many mils to the right and to the left?
1. 50
 2. 60
 3. 70
 4. 100
- 8-28. In elevating an M60 machine gun, you can elevate, in 50-mil increments, from zero in either direction up to how many mils?
1. 200
 2. 300
 3. 400
 4. 500
- 8-29. To mount an M60 machine gun, you should first take which of the following actions?
1. Position the front locating pin in the front mounting leg
 2. Lower the receiver so the rear locating pin snaps under the platform latch
 3. Lock the pintle and platform group into the pintle bushing
 4. Place the mounting plate recess on the rear of the mounting plate
-
- Learning Objective: Specify operating principles of an M60 machine gun, actions taken to correct malfunctions or stoppages, and clearing procedures.
-
- 8-30. An M60 machine gun can be loaded, fired, unloaded, and cleared when the bolt is in what position?
1. Open only
 2. Closed only
 3. Either open or closed
- 8-31. To load an M60 machine gun, you should first check to make sure the safety is in what position?
1. SAFE only
 2. FIRE only
 3. SAFE or FIRE
 4. AUTOMATIC
- 8-32. When clearing an M60 machine gun, you should place the safety on SAFE under which of the following conditions?
1. Before pulling the cocking handle to the rear
 2. After raising the cover, inspecting the chamber, finding it clear, and then closing the cover
 3. After pulling the trigger and the bolt has gone forward

8-33. Which, if any, of the following alternatives gives the complete sequence of the cycle of operation for an M60 machine gun?

1. Feeding, locking, firing, extracting, and locking
2. Feeding, chambering, locking, unlocking, extracting, ejecting, and cocking
3. Feeding, chambering, locking, firing, unlocking, extracting, ejecting, and cocking
4. None of the above

8-34. Which of the following is a malfunction of an M60 machine gun?

1. Defective ammunition
2. Improper operation by one of the gunners
3. Sluggish operation of the gun

8-35. A runaway machine gun can be stopped by which of the following methods?

1. Raising the feed cover
2. Twisting or breaking the ammunition belt
3. Pulling the cocking handle to the rear
4. Each of the above

8-36. What number of rounds fired within a 2-minute period can cause a cookoff in an M60 machine gun?

1. 150
2. 125
3. 100
4. 75

8-37. If a stoppage occurs in an M60 machine gun, you should take which, if any, of the following actions?

1. First wait 5 seconds, then raise the cover and remove the ammunition belt and links from the feed tray
2. Immediately raise the cover and remove the ammunition belt and links from the feed tray
3. Call for the armorer to clear and fix the gun
4. None of the above

8-38. After clearing a stoppage in an M60 machine gun, you should take what action?

1. Have it replaced or checked by the armorer
2. Reload it, rezero it, and attempt to fire it again
3. Have the barrel replaced
4. Return it to supply

8-39. Before firing an M60 machine gun, you should first prepare it by taking which of the following actions?

1. Checking its serviceability and then loading it
2. Wiping it dry and then inspecting it
3. Wiping the bore dry, inspecting it, and then lubricating it
4. Loading and firing it when ready

Learning Objective: Describe the procedures used in field stripping, disassembly, and assembly of an M60 machine gun.

8-40. General disassembly of an M60 machine gun should be started with the safety on S and the bolt in what position?

1. Removed and the cover up
2. To the rear and the cover closed
3. Forward and the cover closed

- 8-41. The operating group of an M60 machine gun consists of what parts?
1. Operating rod, bolt, drive spring, drive spring guide, and sear only
 2. Operating rod, bolt, drive spring, and drive spring guide only
 3. Trigger housing pin, leaf spring, sear, and sear plunger spring
- 8-42. The receiver group for an M60 machine gun consists of the receiver and which, if any, of the following parts?
1. Forearm assembly, rear sight, cover, feed tray, and the carrying handle
 2. Forearm assembly, rear sight, cover, and the feed tray only
 3. Forearm assembly, and the feed tray only
 4. None of the above
- 8-43. What is the last step in replacing the trigger housing group on an M60 machine gun?
1. Rotate the rear leaf spring clockwise and engage it with the trigger housing bolt
 2. Rotate the rear leaf spring counterclockwise and engage it with the trigger housing pin
 3. Rotate the front of the rear leaf spring up and engage it with the trigger housing pin
 4. Rotate the front of the rear leaf spring up and engage it with the trigger housing bolt

- 8-44. What is the first step in replacing the operating group on an M60 machine gun
1. Insert the end of the operating rod into the receiver
 2. With the cam roller up, push the operating rod and receiver into the end of the operating rod
 3. Pull the trigger, and push in the drive spring until the head of the guide is approximately 1 inch from the receiver
- 8-45. When replacing the stock group on an M60 machine gun, you can tell when the latch is engaged by what indication?
1. By a scraping noise
 2. By a bell-like sound
 3. By a distinct click
 4. By a metal against metal sound
-
- Learning Objective: Describe the types and uses of M60 machine gun ammunition.
-
- 8-46. What types of M60 machine gun cartridges are NOT authorized for training purposes?
1. Ball and tracer
 2. Dummy and blank
 3. Armor-piercing and armor-piercing incendiary
- 8-47. Refer to figure 13-27. The 7.62-mm NATO cartridge for an M60 machine gun is distinguishable by what characteristics, if any?
1. Appearance, paint on tip, and stamped manufacturer's initial
 2. Shape and lot number
 3. Year of manufacture on the base of the cartridge case, its painted tip, stamped initial of the manufacturer, and appearance
 4. None

8-48. The ammunition used in an M60 machine gun should not be oiled or greased for which of the following reasons?

1. Dust or other abrasives could collect on it and damage the operating parts of the gun
2. The ammunition is harder to handle when being placed in the gun
3. It may stick together

Learning Objective: Identify principles and techniques of M60 machine gun marksmanship, including obtaining an accurate initial burst of fire, adjusting the fire, manipulating the controls, and developing speed.

8-49. When firing an M60 machine gun using the bipod mount, you assume a prone position to the rear of the gun with your right shoulder in which of the following positions?

1. Firmly against the butt stock group
2. Under the raised shoulder rest
3. Both 1 and 2 above
4. Resting on the rear of the feed cover

8-50. When an M60 machine gun is fired from a tripod mount, which of the following gun parts is NOT used?

1. Hinged shoulder rest
2. Butt stock group
3. T & E mechanism
4. Feed cover

8-51. What members of a machine gun crew are responsible for observing the strike of the bullets and making necessary adjustments?

1. Team leader and ammo carrier No. 1
2. Gunner and ammo carrier No. 2
3. Team leader and gunner
4. Squad leader and gunner

8-52. After making the rear sight adjustments, you should adjust what part to obtain the correct sight picture?

1. Bipod
2. Tripod
3. Range plate
4. T & E mechanism

Learning Objective: List characteristics, components, and parts in disassembly, assembly, and maintenance of the .50-caliber machine gun.

8-53. What is the best description of a .50-caliber machine gun?

1. A recoil-operated, air-cooled, magazine-fed machine gun capable of semiautomatic and automatic fire
2. A recoil-operated, air-cooled, belt-fed machine gun capable of semiautomatic and automatic fire
3. A gas-operated, air-cooled, belt-fed machine gun capable of automatic fire only
4. A gas-operated, water-cooled, belt-fed machine gun capable of semiautomatic and automatic fire

8-54. What is the (a) respective maximum effective range (b) muzzle velocity (M2 ball), and (c) cyclic rate of fire of a .50-caliber BMG?

1. (a) 1830 m, (b) 3050 fps, (c) 450-550 rpm
2. (a) 1830 m, (b) 2500 fps, (c) 350-400 rpm
3. (a) 7400 yd, (b) 2500 fps, (c) 350-400 rpm
4. (a) 7400 yd, (b) 3050 fps, (c) 450-500 rpm

8-55. What procedure should you follow to remove the barrel of a .50-caliber BMG?

1. Rotate the barrel one-half turn clockwise and pull it out
2. Rotate the barrel one-half turn counterclockwise and pull it out
3. Raise the cover, retract and lock the recoiling parts in their rear-most position, disengage the barrel-locking spring, and rotate the barrel to remove
4. Raise the cover, pull recoiling parts to the rear to align the barrel-locking spring with a hole in the side plate, and unscrew and remove the barrel

8-56. In the process of removing the bolt on a .50-caliber BMG, you accidentally moved the bolt all the way to the rear. What action should you take now to align the bolt stud with the clearance hole in the receiver?

1. Slide the bolt all the way forward and then slowly move it to the rear
2. Press in on the oil buffer spring then lock and slide the bolt forward
3. Raise the bolt latch and move the bolt forward
4. Push the tips of the accelerator forward to unlock the oil buffer

8-57. General disassembly of a machine gun is completed by which of the following actions?

1. By removing the buffer assembly from the buffer body
2. By removing the buffer group from the barrel extension
3. By disassembling the barrel extension
4. By disassembling the buffer

8-58. What distance should the buffer tube protrude from the rear of the buffer body group when the groups are properly locked in the receiver?

1. 1 inch
2. 1 1/8 inches
3. 3/4 inch
4. 3/8 inch

8-59. Before installing the driving spring group, you should ensure that which of the following actions has occurred?

1. The bolt is all the way forward
2. The bolt is all the way to the rear
3. The buffer tube protrudes about 1 inch from the receiver
4. The tips of the accelerator are rotated forward

8-60. After screwing the barrel in all the way, you should back it off how many notches?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four

8-61. To fire a .50-caliber BMG in semi-automatic mode, you should

1. depress the bolt latch release and engage the bolt latch release lock
2. depress the trigger
3. depress the bolt latch release and depress the trigger
4. slide the bolt to the rear and engage the bolt latch release lock

- 8-62. Assume that a belt of ammunition has been inserted into a .50-caliber machine gun, the first round is engaged by the belt holding pawl, and the bolt latch release is locked. What action is necessary to load the gun fully?
1. Pull the retracting slide handle all the way to the rear and release
 2. Pull the retracting slide handle all the way to the rear, depress the trigger, and pull the slide handle to the rear a second time
 3. Pull the retracting slide handle to the rear and move it forward, release the bolt, pull the retracting slide handle to the rear a second time and move it forward, and release the bolt again
 4. Pull the retracting slide handle all the way to the rear and release it twice
- 8-63. Before pulling the bolt of a .50-caliber BMG to the rear during unloading, you should perform which of the following actions?
1. Remove the ammunition belt from the gun
 2. Raise the top cover
 3. Unlock the bolt latch release
 4. Each of the above
- 8-64. On a .50-caliber BMG, headspace is the distance measured between what two parts?
1. Rear of the firing chamber and origin of the rifling
 2. Rear of the barrel and face of the bolt
 3. Base of a chambered cartridge and face of the bolt
 4. Face of the bolt and barrel extension
- 8-65. When you cannot insert the GO end the headspace gauge, what is the problem and what corrective action should you take?
1. Excessive headspace; unscrew the barrel one notch at a time
 2. Excessive headspace; screw in the barrel one notch at a time
 3. Insufficient headspace; unscrew the barrel one notch at a time
 4. Insufficient headspace; screw in the barrel one notch at a time
- 8-66. Timing of a .50-caliber BMG is important for which of the following reasons?
1. Timing ensures the gun is operating properly
 2. When the timing is not set correctly, a round cannot be chambered
 3. Timing prevents contact between the front end of the barrel extension and the trunnion block
 4. With the gun out of timing, it does not operate as fast as it should
- 8-67. What condition is indicated if the gun does NOT fire with the fire gauge installed?
1. Early timing
 2. Timing is correct
 3. Late timing
 4. Improper headspace
- 8-68. What manual contains detailed procedures for adjusting a .50-caliber BMG?
1. FM 23-65
 2. OP 3115
 3. OP 2665
 4. FM 20-21

ASSIGNMENT 9

Textbook Assignment: Organic Support Weapons: 60-mm mortar and AT4. Pages 14-1 through 14-33.

Learning Objective: Describe the main parts, functions, characteristics, and capabilities of a 60-mm mortar.

- 9-1. What are the characteristics of the 60-mm mortar?
1. Rifle-bore, breech-loaded, and high-angle-of-fire weapon
 2. Rifle-bore, muzzle-loaded, and direct-fire weapon
 3. Smooth-bore, muzzle-loaded, and direct-fire weapon
 4. Smooth-bore, muzzle-loaded, and high-angle-of-fire weapon
- 9-2. The 60-mm mortar has what maximum effective range, in meters?
1. 2780
 2. 3490
 3. 4737
 4. 5126
- 9-3. A complete 60-mm mortar, in the conventional mode, weighs a total of how many pounds?
1. 18.0
 2. 27.5
 3. 39.0
 4. 46.5
- 9-4. What cannon is used with a 60-mm mortar?
1. M223A1
 2. M224
 3. M225
 4. M226E1
- 9-5. The bipod consists of what number of major assemblies?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
- 9-6. Before firing a 60-mm mortar, you should ensure the open end of the socket on the baseplate is pointing in what direction?
1. Toward the gunner
 2. Away from the target
 3. Away from the assistant gunner
 4. Toward the target
- 9-7. With a 60-mm mortar in the conventional mode, you should use what baseplate?
1. M8
 2. M7
 3. M6
 4. M5
- 9-8. The 60-mm mortar uses which of the following standard sights when it is in the conventional mode?
1. M29A2
 2. M34A1
 3. M53A2
 4. M64A1
- 9-9. The sight unit is used for what primary purpose?
1. To calibrate the weapon
 2. To lay-in the elevation and deflection
 3. To observe the target
 4. To estimate target distance
- 9-10. When in the hand-held mode, a 60-mm mortar weighs a total of how many pounds?
1. 15
 2. 18
 3. 22
 4. 26

9-11.	To calibrate the sight unit for a 60-mm mortar correctly, the mortar crew most often uses what instrument?		<hr/> Learning Objective: Specify the duties and responsibilities of mortar squad members. <hr/>
	1. The M115 boresight 2. The M321A calibrator 3. The M64A1 aiming cycle 4. The M2 compass	9-16.	When a communicator is not attached, the mortar squad leader must carry what additional items of equipment? 1. Baseplate stakes and compass 2. Field radio only 3. Field telephone and wire only 4. Either a field radio or a field telephone and wire
9-12.	To see the aiming post at night, the gunner uses what instrument(s)?		
	1. The M1 rheostat light 2. The M53 and M54 instrument lights 3. The M58 and M59 aiming posts 4. The M23 hand-held flashlight	9-17.	What member of the mortar squad establishes the baseplate position? 1. Squad leader 2. Gunner 3. Assistant gunner 4. Crew leader
	<hr/> Learning Objective: Point out the types and uses of 60-mm mortar ammunition. <hr/>		
9-13.	What type of 60-mm mortar ammunition is used to destroy or cause casualties to enemy personnel, emplacements, and vehicles?		<hr/> Learning Objective: Describe procedures for positioning the mortar and preparing it for firing. <hr/>
	1. High explosive 2. White phosphorus 3. Illuminating 4. Each of the above	9-18.	Which, if any, of the following methods is the most rapid for laying a mortar? 1. Compass 2. Aiming circle 3. Sight to sight 4. None of the above
9-14.	Mortar rounds are all color coded. They are also stenciled with which of the following information?		
	1. Model of round 2. Caliber of round 3. Ammunition lot number 4. Each of the above	9-19.	After inserting the spherical projection of the cannon into the locking cap of the baseplate, you should rotate the cannon how much of a turn? 1. One eighth 2. One fourth 3. One third 4. One half
9-15.	What type of fuzes can be used with 60-mm mortar ammunition?		
	1. Time, superquick, and variable times 2. Impact, graduated time, and variable time 3. Delay, quick, and impact 4. Point detonating, time, and superquick		

- 9-20. The bipod should be placed on what part of the barrel to attain an elevation of 1435 mils?
1. Lower saddle
 2. Upper saddle
 3. Center saddle
 4. Half the distance between the white lines
- 9-21. To calibrate a 60-mm mortar, you should place the bipod on what part of the barrel?
1. Lower saddle
 2. Upper saddle
 3. Center saddle
 4. Half the distance between the white lines
- 9-22. When the bipod is attached to the upper saddle, the feet of the bipod should be set at what approximate distance, in feet, from the baseplate?
1. 1
 2. 2
 3. 1 1/2
 4. 2 1/2
- 9-23. When placing the aiming post, you should place the far post approximately how many meters from the mortar?
1. 15 to 25
 2. 30 to 50
 3. 45 to 65
 4. 70 to 90
- 9-24. When placing the aiming posts, you should always place the near post first?
1. True
 2. False
- 9-25. When you look through the sight and see the aiming posts, they appear as one. This is what type of sight picture?
1. Parallel
 2. Centered
 3. Aligned
 4. Compensated
- 9-26. In firing the mortar, you should take mask clearance into consideration for which of the following reasons?
1. To prevent enemy counter-mortar fire
 2. To keep the position of the mortar secret
 3. To prevent the enemy from falsifying their location
 4. To prevent premature detonation of fired rounds
- 9-27. Mask and overhead clearance must be determined and reported to which of the following locations?
1. The fire direction center
 2. The battalion command post
 3. The headquarters company
 4. The ammunition supply point
- 9-28. To sight the mortar when the aiming post appears to be separated, you should take which of the following actions?
1. Align the mortar sight on the left edge of the far post
 2. Use the compensated sight picture
 3. Use the aligned sight picture
 4. Align the mortar sight on the right edge of the near post
- 9-29. What key word is used to apply firing data to the sight and the mortar?
1. LARS
 2. DEAD
 3. RALS
 4. DEED
-
- Learning Objective: For the 60-mm mortar, name the types of firing commands, the elements of each type, and the person or position responsible for giving them.
-

- 9-30. Where do fire commands normally originate?
1. The fire direction center
 2. The squad leader
 3. The mortar platoon leader
 4. The fire support coordination center
- 9-31. What are the two types of fire commands?
1. First and second
 2. First and subsequent
 3. Initial and subsequent
 4. Primary and alternate
- 9-32. There is a total of how many elements in the initial fire command?
1. Five
 2. Six
 3. Seven
 4. Eight
- 9-33. What portion of the initial fire command should always be included in a subsequent fire command?
1. Alert
 2. Method of fire
 3. Mortar to fire
 4. Elevation
- 9-34. The number of increments left on a round of ammunition is announced in what portion of the fire command?
1. Alert
 2. Elevation
 3. Charge
 4. Method of fire

Learning Objective: Describe techniques of preparing ammunition for loading and firing in a 60-mm mortar.

- 9-35. What member of the mortar squad removes the mortar sight during the firing of the first three rounds or until the baseplate is firmly seated?
1. Squad leader
 2. Gunner
 3. Assistant gunner
 4. Ammo bearer
- 9-36. When a 60-mm mortar, in the conventional mode, is used in the drop-fire method, the firing selector should be set to what position?
1. T
 2. S
 3. F
 4. D
- 9-37. When firing a 60-mm mortar, crew members should wear hearing protection whenever they are within what distance of the muzzle?
1. 1 meter
 2. 2 meters
 3. 1 1/2 meters
 4. 2 1/2 meters
- 9-38. When laying-in a 60-mm mortar, in the hand-held mode, you should use what device to estimate the target range before firing?
1. The M64A1 sight unit
 2. The range indicator assembly
 3. The canter indicator assembly
 4. The M54A1 sight unit
- 9-39. What type of cartridge is designed for use with a 60-mm mortar when it is in the hand-held mode?
1. HE, M49A1
 2. HE, M720
 3. WP, M321A2
 4. WP, M322
- 9-40. What color on the indicator scale is used for charge one?
1. Red
 2. Yellow
 3. Black
 4. White

- 9-41. A mortar round misfire normally occurs when a round has which of the following problems?
1. It misses the impact area of the target
 2. It hangs in the barrel without striking in the firing pin only
 3. It strikes the firing pin and fails to fire only
 4. It hangs in the barrel or strikes the firing pin and fails to fire

- 9-42. When a misfire is first detected, what person should sound the alarm?
1. The gunner
 2. The assistant gunner
 3. The ammunition bearer
 4. The crew member who first notices it

- 9-43. For safety reasons, the mortar crew must wait what length of time before attempting to remove a mortar round?
1. 1 minute
 2. 2 minutes
 3. 3 minutes
 4. 4 minutes

- 9-44. When clearing a misfire, the assistant gunner should stop the misfire round with which of the following objects?
1. His thumbs
 2. A piece of wood
 3. His helmet
 4. A pair of asbestos gloves

Learning Objective: Describe the practices used in the care, cleaning, and lubrication of a 60-mm mortar.

- 9-45. The care and cleaning of a 60-mm mortar and its accessories are essential duties of what squad members?
1. The ammunition carriers only
 2. The gunner and assistant gunner only
 3. The crew members of the mortar squad
 4. The unit armorers

- 9-46. After the mortar has been fired, the barrel should be cleaned how many times?
1. Five
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four

- 9-47. You should let the mortar barrel cool before using bore cleaner on it for which of the following reasons?
1. To prevent rust from forming on the barrel
 2. To prevent dark spots from forming on the barrel
 3. To prevent a cracked barrel
 4. To prevent a bulged barrel

Learning Objective: Define the functions and duties of the forward observer and the fire direction center.

- 9-48. What person is known as the "eyes" of the indirect-fire team?
1. Gunner
 2. Squad leader
 3. Forward observer
 4. Advanced guard

9-49. When in communication with either an infantry or artillery fire direction center, an individual can effectively place mortar fire on any target that cannot be seen visually in which of the following ways?

1. By using the target-grid method
2. By giving known bench marks
3. By giving the size, in feet, of prominent terrain features
4. By using the prominent height of nearby objects

9-50. The forward observer's azimuth to the target may have errors as great as how many mils without having an appreciable effect on adjustment?

1. 100
2. 110
3. 115
4. 120

9-51. As a Seabee forward observer (FO), you may be working with the Army, Navy or Air Force. To work effectively, you need what special knowledge, if any?

1. The terminology peculiar to each of the armed services
2. The international, interservice special FO terminology
3. The indirect-fire weapons command terminology
4. None

9-52. An FO may report the location of a target for the FDC by using which of the following methods?

1. Grid coordinates
2. Shifts from the reference point
3. Polar coordinates
4. Each of the above

9-53. The FDC of a Seabee battalion should be in which of the following locations during a defensive operation?

1. The battalion command post
2. The firing position, or close to it
3. The battalion fire support center
4. The headquarters company command post

Learning Objective: Describe the launcher and cartridge, 84-mm M136 (AT4) HEAT lightweight, antiarmor weapon system relative to purpose, use, operation, range, weight and components.

9-54. What are the primary duties of the FDC?

1. To receive and compute fire requests into fire commands
2. To keep a detailed record of all fire commands during a given operation
3. To maintain records concerning the amount of ammunition on hand
4. Each of the above

9-55. The rocket for an AT4, 84-mm M134 Heat has which of the following components?

1. Fin assembly
2. Point-initiating, piezoelectric fuze
3. Precision-shaped explosive charge
4. All of the above

- 9-56. What is the (a) length, (b) overall weight, and (c) the maximum range of the AT4?
- (a) 30 inches
(b) 13.4 pounds
(c) 2100 meters
 - (a) 36 inches
(b) 18.2 pounds
(c) 1975 meters
 - (a) 40 inches
(b) 14.8 pounds
(c) 2100 meters
 - (a) 40 inches
(b) 14.3 pounds
(c) 2150 meters
- 9-57. What is the total weight of an AT4 cartridge?
- 9 pounds
 - 7 pounds
 - 5 pounds
 - 4 pounds
- 9-58. The forward safety of an AT4 is located on what part of the firing mechanism?
- Next to the transport safety pin
 - Below the cocking lever
 - To the right of the front sight
 - On the forward end of the firing mechanism
- 9-59. You are preparing to fire the AT4. Which of the following steps is out of sequence?
- Place the launcher on your shoulder
 - Release the sights
 - Cock the launcher
 - Remove the transport safety pin
- 9-60. For targets less than 200 meters, you must make an adjustment to the rear sight.
- True
 - False
- 9-61. When the launcher is prepared but not fired, you can take it out of operation by which of the following steps?
- Release the forward safety
 - Return the cocking lever to the safe, uncocked position, and remove the launcher from your shoulder
 - Reinsert the transport safety pin all the way into the pinhole
 - All of the above
- 9-62. When in combat, the AT4 fails to fire. You should take which of the following actions first?
- Release the forward safety
 - Dispose of the faulty launcher
 - Remove the launcher from your shoulder
 - Wait 2 minutes and try again
- 9-63. What repairs, if any, are authorized at your level of maintenance?
- Sight replacement
 - Minor dent repair
 - Muzzle seal replacement
 - None
- 9-64. In combat, after the AT4 is fired, it should be destroyed to prevent enemy use. The methods of destruction are burning, demolition, and what other actions?
- Submergence in water and removal of sights
 - Gunfire and crushing
 - Removal of sights and the safety pin
 - Gunfire and removal of sights
- 9-65. When sighting an AT4, the gunner must first take which of the following steps?
- Place the 200-meter range on the target center of mass
 - Apply the lead cross rule
 - Estimate the distance to the target
 - Estimate the speed of the target

9-66. The AT4 can be fired from either the right or left shoulder.

1. True
2. False

9-67. Which of the following positions is most suitable for engaging moving targets?

1. Standing only
2. Kneeling only
3. Both standing and kneeling
4. Prone

9-68. To limit the possibility of malfunctions with the AT4, you should NOT use the weapon outside of what temperature range?

1. -40°F to 140°F
2. -50°F to 130°F
3. -60°F to 120°F
4. -70°F to 110°F

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RANK/RATE _____ SOC. SEC. NO. _____ City or FPO State Zip
DESIGNATOR ASSIGNMENT NO.

☐ USN ☐ USNR ☐ ACTIVE ☐ INACTIVE OTHER (Specify) _____ DATE MAILED _____

SCORE

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